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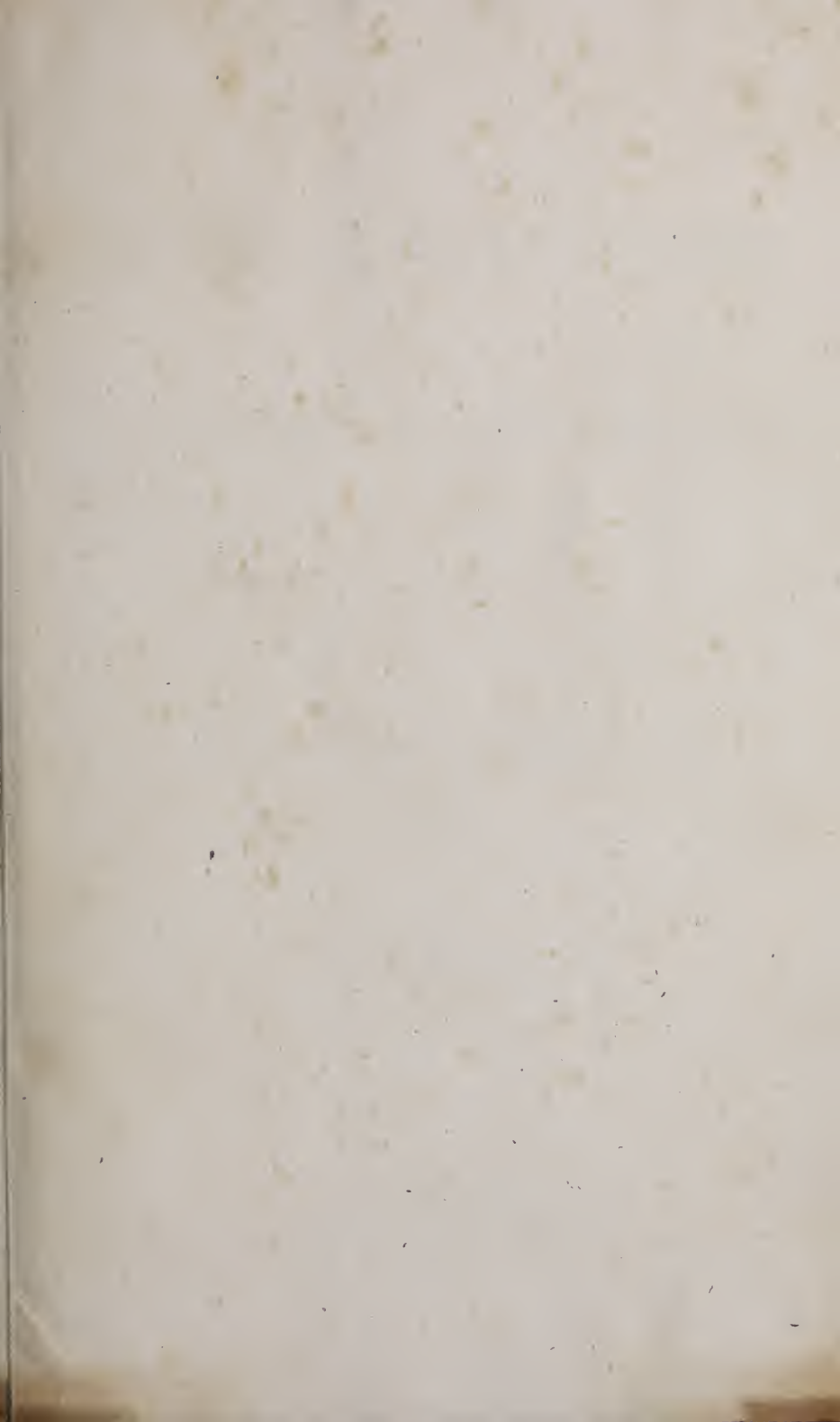
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RESEARCH REPORT

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THE

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BAPTIST MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

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OF THE

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

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VOLUME XXVI.
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THE
BAPTIST MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

VOL. XXVI.

JANUARY, 1846.

NO. 1.

Baptist General Convention for Foreign Missions.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

New York, Nov. 19, 1845.

The Convention assembled in the Baptist Tabernacle.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the President, Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., of R. I., took the chair and called the meeting to order.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Edward Lathrop, pastor of the church in whose house the Convention were assembled, and the 341st hymn was sung by the congregation.

The Secretary of the Convention, Rev. James B. Taylor, of Va., being absent, the Assistant Secretary, Rev. R. H. Neale, of Mass., acted in his place.

The roll of the last Convention was then called for and read by the Secretary.

The President read the *Rules of Order*.

At the request of the President, the Secretary of the Board of Managers, Rev. Baron Stow, of Mass., read the resolutions recently passed by the Board at Philadelphia, authorizing the call, and setting forth the purposes of our present meeting.

The Circular which had been issued to the members of the Convention, calling an extra session, was read by the President.

Voted, That the Convention commence its session each day at 9 o'clock, A. M., and adjourn at 3 P. M.

On motion of Rev. B. Stow, of Mass.,—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to receive the credentials of new members, and that they be instructed to receive as such those who are appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by the death or resignation of members; and, also, all such persons as were entitled to seats in the last meeting of the Convention. Hon. Heman Lincoln, of Mass., Rev. Henry Jackson, of R. I., and Rev. Leland Howard, of N. Y., were appointed this Committee.

The Committee subsequently reported the following list of delegates.

DELEGATES.

MAINE.

- Cumberland Bap. For. Miss. Soc.*,—
Adam Wilson, Z. Bradford, L.
F. Beecher, Dudley C. Haynes,
C. W. Redding, B. Greene.
- Penobscot Association*,—
Jeremiah Chaplin.
- Saco River Association*,—
Ahira Jones.
- Portland, Free St. Bap. church*,—
Lewis Colby.
- Hancock Aux. For. Miss. Soc.*,—
James Gillpatrick, David Nutter.
- Damariscotta Miss. Soc.*,—
Joseph Wilson.
- Lincoln Association*,—
Enoch Hutchinson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- Baptist State Convention*,—
Eli B. Smith, Ebenezer E. Cummings, Edmund Worth, Silas Ilsley, Joseph Freeman.

VERMONT.

- Baptist State Convention*,—
Joseph W. Sawyer, Daniel Has-
call, Manoah D. Miller.
- Grafton, Bap. church*,—
Daniel F. Richardson, Mylone
Merriam.
- North Springfield, Bap. church*,—
D. M. Crane.
- Saxton's River, Bap. church*,—
Joseph C. Foster.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- Boston, 1st Bap. church, Young Men's
Miss. Soc.*,—
Rollin H. Neale, Hiram A. Graves,
Ebenezer Carter, Job Brooks,
George W. Robinson.
- " Baldwin Place Bap. church*,—
Baron Stow, Elijah Hutchinson,
Thomas Shaw, Jonas Forristall,
Jesse Kingsbury.
- " " For. Miss. Soc.*,—
J. Warren Merrill, Frederick
Gould, Benjamin F. Hatch, Jo-
seph C. Hartshorn, S. H. Loring.

- Boston, Charles St. Bap. church*,—
Solomon Peck, Irah Chase.
- " Bowdoin Square Bap. church*,—
Robert W. Cushman, Asa Wilbur,
Ezra Chamberlain, David W.
Horton.
- " " Young Men's Benev. Soc.*,—
Charles Warren.
- " Federal St. Bap. church*,—
William Hague, Heman Lincoln,
William Crowell, Wm. Howe.
- " Harvard St. Bap. church*,—
Robert Turnbull, Henry S. Wash-
burn.
- " South Bap. church*,—
Duncan Dunbar.
- Beverly, 1st Bap. church*,—
Charles W. Flanders.
- Brookline, Bap. church*,—
Wm. H. Shailer, Barnas Sears.
- Cambridge, 1st Bap. church*,—
Joseph W. Parker, Charles Ever-
ett, George Cummings, Josiah
Coolidge.
- " 2d Bap. church*,—
William Leverett.
- West Cambridge, Bap. church*,—
Nathaniel Colver.
- Chelsea, Bap. church*,—
John W. Olmstead, George W.
Bosworth.
- Haverhill, 1st Bap. church*,—
Arthur S. Train, James H. Dun-
can.
- Salem, 1st Bap. church*,—
Thomas D. Anderson, Israel Ward,
Andrew Ward.
- Jamaica Plain, Bap. church*,—
John O. Choules.
- Dorchester, Bap. church*,—
Bradley Miner, Cephas Pasco.
- Lowell, 1st Bap. church*,—
Joseph Ballard.
- Charlestown, 1st Bap. church*,—
George C. Goodwin.
- Salisbury and Amesbury, Bap. church*,—
Isaac Sawyer.

- Barnstable Association*,—
Andrew Pollard, James Barnaby,
Z. D. Bassett.
- Berkshire Association*,—
J. Higby.
- Worcester Association*,—
John Jennings.
- Westfield Association*,—
F. Bestor, Jonah G. Warren, A.
Day, Jr., C. Willet.
- Wachusett Association*,—
Oren Tracy.
- Franklin Association*,—
William Heath.
- Old Colony Association*,—
Silas Ripley.
- Subscription of Gardner Colby, of Bos-
ton*,—
Gardner Colby, James Andem, J.
W. Eaton.
- do. of Jefferson Borden, of Fall River*,—
Jefferson Borden, Wm. B. French.
- do. of Nathaniel Lamson, of Fall
River*,—
Horace Seaver.
- do. of Samuel Hill, of Boston*,—
William H. Jameson.

RHODE ISLAND.

- Baptist State Convention*,—
Thomas Roger, H. G. Steward.
- Providence, 1st Bap. church*,—
James N. Granger, Francis Way-
land, Alva Woods, A. M. Gam-
mell, Joseph B. Brown, Hugh
H. Brown, William Douglass,
Varnum J. Bates, William F.
Hansell, Pardon Miller, Jona-
than Pike, Ira Newell, Horace
T. Love, William Cogswell.
- “ “ “ “ *Female For. Miss. Soc.*,—
Richard E. Eddy.
- “ *Pine St. Bap. church*,—
John Dowling, James Boyce.
- “ “ “ “ *Ladies' For. Miss. Soc.*,—
Thomas Dowling.
- “ *3d Bap. church*,—
Thorndike C. Jameson, Kazlitt
Arvine, John G. Richardson.
- “ *4th Bap. church*,—
Francis Smith.
- “ “ “ “ *Fem. For. Miss. Soc.*,—
Stephen R. Weedon.

- Pawtucket, 1st Bap. church*,—
Shadrach S. Bradford.
- Valley Falls, Bap. church*,—
Boham P. Byram, Henry Marchant.
- Warren, Bap. church*,—
Josiah P. Tustin.
- Warwick and Coventry, Bap. church*,—
Edward K. Fuller, John H. Ba-
ker.
- Lippitt and Phoenix, Bap. church*,—
Jonathan Brayton.
- Westerly, Bap. church*,—
Edward T. Hiscox.
- Subscription of Henry Jackson, of Fruit
Hill*,—
Henry Jackson, David Benedict,
James F. Wilcox.

CONNECTICUT.

- Baptist State Convention*,—
I. R. Steward, E. T. Winter, H.
Wooster, D. T. Shailer, H. Mil-
ler, Robert R. Raymond, Ed-
ward Bolles, Albert Day, Ed-
ward Savage, Wm. W. Smith,
Julius S. Shailer.
- New London County Miss. Soc.*,—
E. Dennison, P. C. Turner, Minor
G. Clarke, John Blain, Richard
P. Williams.
- Suffield, 2d Bap. church*,—
Dwight Ives, A. M. Torbet.
- Fairfield County Bap. Association*,—
J. J. Woolsey, R. H. Bellamy, J.
Scott.
- Stonington, Bap. church*,—
A. G. Palmer.

NEW YORK.

- American and Foreign Bible Soc.*,—
Spencer H. Cone, Charles G. Som-
mers, Rufus Babcock, David
Bellamy, Elisha E. L. Taylor.
- Dutchess Association*,—
Philip Roberts, Jr.
- Cayuga Association*,—
J. S. Backus, H. J. Eddy.
- Buffalo Association*,—
Dexter P. Smith.
- Broome and Tioga Association*,—
Alanson P. Mason.
- Cortland Association*,—
Zenas Freeman, Marsena Stone,
J. P. Simmons.
- Genesee Association*,—
H. K. Stimson, Joseph W. Spoor.

Madison Association,—
Nathaniel Kendrick, Lewis Leonard, John Peck, Benj. Putnam.

Monroe Association,—
Pharcellus Church, Velona R. Hotchkiss, Gibbon Williams.

Oneida Association,—
Daniel G. Corey, Henry C. Vogel, Alexander M. Beebee.

Onondaga Association,—
John Munroe, C. M. Fuller, J. W. Taggart.

Otsego Association,—
Daniel Dye.

Saratoga Association,—
Norman Fox, D. S. Parmelee, W. B. Curtiss.

Saratoga Springs, Fem. For. Miss. Soc.,—
Joshua Fletcher.

Union Association,—
Nathan A. Reed.

Washington Union Association,—
William Arthur.

New York, 1st Bap. church,—
Spencer H. Cone, Henry C. Fish, Cornelius W. Thomas.

“ Oliver St. For. Miss. Soc.”,—
Elisha Tucker, John Wesley Sarles, Alonzo Wheelock, R. Thompson, John R. Ludlow, R. Pegg, James Sadgebury, Jacob H. Brouner, George Child, Silas B. Randall.

“ Oliver St. Fem. Miss. Soc.”,—
Benjamin M. Hill, Samuel Raynor.

“ Tabernacle Bap. church”,—
Edward Lathrop, Archibald Macclay, George Hatt, William Colgate, Joshua Gilbert, Robert Colgate, John T. Sealy.

“ Laight St. Bap. church”,—
William W. Everts.

“ Cannon St. Bap. church”,—
William T. Anderson.

“ “ Juvenile Miss. Soc.”,—
Henry Davis.

“ Amity St. Bap. church”,—
William R. Williams, John Dowley, Jackson Smith, James Appleton, W. H. Munn.

Brooklyn, 1st Bap. church,—
James L. Hodge.

Albany, Pearl St. Bap. church,—
Bartholomew T. Welch, C. H.

Hosken, Geo. Benedict, Friend Humphrey.

Hamilton, 1st Bap. church,—
Beriah N. Leach.

Homer, Bap. church,—
Alfred Bennett, Edward Bright, Jr., Henry V. Jones.

Little Falls, Bap. church,—
William L. Dennis.

Troy, Female Miss. Soc.,—
Leland Howard.

Buffalo, Washington St. Bap. church,—
Levi Tucker.

Utica, Broad St. Bap. church,—
H. N. Loring.

Staten Island, 1st Bap. church,—
Samuel White.

Subscription of Jacob Knapp, of Hamilton,—
Gershom B. Day.

do. of William Cobb, of Hamilton,—
Jirah D. Cole.

do. of James D. Coolidge, of Madison,—
James Edmunds, Jr.

Ontario Association,—
C. G. Carpenter.

Seneca Association,—
D. W. Litchfield, James McLallen.

Chenango Association,—
E. G. Perry.

Harmony Association,—
Orrin Dodge.

NEW JERSEY.

Baptist State Convention,—
C. W. Mulford, E. W. Dickinson, John C. Harrison, J. G. Collum, James E. Welch, Peter P. Runyon.

New Brunswick, Youths' Bap. Miss. Soc.,—
George R. Bliss.

East Jersey, For. Miss. Soc.,—
Greenleaf S. Webb, Daniel D. Lewis, Simeon J. Drake.

Cohansey, Bap. church,—
E. D. Fendall.

PENNSYLVANIA.

American Baptist Publication Soc.,—
Daniel Dodge, Thomas O. Lincoln, Charles E. Wilson, Israel E. James.

Philadelphia, 1st Bap. church,—
A. H. Taylor, John A. Gendell.

" " " *Female Miss. Soc.,—*
Thomas Watson.

" " " *Female Karen Miss. Soc.,—*
William W. Keen.

" *Sansom St. Fem. For. Miss. Soc.,—*
J. Lansing Burrows, William Shadrach.

" *Spruce St. Bap. church,—*
James M. Linnard.

" *10th Bap. church,—*
Joseph H. Kennard, J. Sexton James.

" *11th St. Bap. church,—*
Abraham D. Gillette, P. B. Mingle.

Subscription of Thomas White,—
Eugenio Kincaid.

Vincent, Bap. church,—
I. V. Allison.

Lower Dublin, Bap. church,—
James M. Challiss.

Harrisburg, Bap. church,—
Matthew Semple.

Great Valley, Bap. church,—
C. B. Keyes.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, 2d Bap. church,—
Morgan J. Rhees.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, subscription of William Crane,—
William Crane.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Alexandria, 1st Bap. church,—
Edward Kingsford.

KENTUCKY.

China Miss. Soc.,—
Isaac McCoy.

INDIANA.

General Association of Baptists,—
Buckley C. Morse.

The following resolutions, prefaced with appropriate remarks, were offered by Rev. Dr. Cone, of N. Y.

Resolved, That this Convention regard as a special occasion of gratitude to the God of all grace, that he has so long preserved the life of our senior missionary, the Rev. Dr. Adoniram Judson, and has strengthened him to perform services of inestimable value for the perishing heathen.

Resolved, That the President be requested to express to our brother Judson assurances of the pleasure with which we welcome him to his native land, and of our heartfelt sympathy with him in the painful circumstances which have withdrawn him, as we hope only for a season, from the field of his missionary labors.

The resolutions having been unanimously adopted, Dr. Judson rose in the presence of a deeply affected assembly, when the President addressed him as follows :—

It is with no ordinary feelings, my beloved brother, that I rise to discharge the duty imposed upon me, by the resolution which you have this moment heard. My own heart assures me that language is inadequate to express the sentiments of your brethren on the present occasion.

Thirty-three years since, you and a few other servants of the Most High God, relying simply upon his promises, left your native land to carry the message of Christ to the heathen. You were the first offering of the American churches to the Gentiles. You went forth amid the sneers of the thoughtless, and with only the cold and reluctant consent of your brethren. The general voice declared your undertaking to be fanatical, and those who cowered under its rebuke, drew back from you in alarm. On the voyage, your views respecting Christian ordinances became changed, and this change gave rise to the formation of the Convention now in session before you.

When at length you arrived in India, more formidable obstacles than those arising from paganism were thrown in your path. The mightiest empire that the world has ever seen, forbade every attempt to preach Christ to the countless millions subjected to her sway, and ordered you peremptorily from her shores. Escaping from her power, you took refuge in the Isle of France, and at last, after many perils, arrived at Rangoon, where, out of the reach of Christian power, you were permitted to enter upon your labors of love.

After years of toil you were able to preach Christ to the Burmans, and men began to inquire after the eternal God. The intolerance of the government then became apparent, and you proceeded to Ava, to plead the cause of toleration before the Emperor. Your second attempt was successful, and permission was granted to preach the gospel in the capital itself. But how inscrutable are the ways of Providence. Your labors had but just commenced, when a British army took possession of Rangoon, and you and your fellow laborer, the late Dr. Price, were cast into a loathsome dungeon and loaded with chains. For nearly two years, you suffered all that barbarian cruelty could inflict, and to the special interposition of God alone, it is to be ascribed that your imprisonment was not terminated by a violent death. On you, more than any other missionary of modern times, has been conferred the distinction of suffering for Christ. Your limbs have been galled with fetters, and you have tracked with bleeding feet the burning sands between Ava and Ummerapoor. With the Apostle of the Gentiles you may say, "Henceforth let no man trouble me—I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus." Yet even here God did not leave you comfortless. He had provided an angel to minister to your wants, and when her errand was accomplished took her to himself, and the Hopia tree marks the spot whence her spirit ascended. From prison and from chains God in his own time delivered you, and made your assistance of special importance in negotiating a treaty of peace between those two nations, one of whom had driven you from her shores, and the other had inflicted upon you every cruelty but death.

Since this period, the prime of your life has been spent in laboring to bless the people who had so barbarously persecuted you. Almost all the Christian literature in their language has proceeded from your pen; your own hand has given to a nation the oracles of God, and opened to the millions now living, and to those who shall come after them to the end of time, the door of everlasting life. That mysterious Providence which shut you out from Burmah proper, has introduced you to the Karens, a people who seem to have preserved from remote antiquity the knowledge of the true God, and who were waiting to receive the message of his Son. To them you, and those who have followed in your footsteps, have made known the Savior of the world, and they by thousands have flocked to the standard of the cross.

After years spent in unremitted toil, the Providence of God has brought you to be present with us at this important crisis. We sympathise with you in all the sorrows of your painful voyage. May God sustain you in your sore bereavement, and cause even this mysterious dispensation to work out for you a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

How changed is the moral aspect of the world since you first entered upon your labors. Then, no Pagan nation had heard the name of Christ from American lips; at present, churches of Christ planted by American benevolence are springing up in almost every heathen nation. The shores of the Mediterranean, the islands of the sea, the thronged cities and the wild jungles of India, are resounding with the high praises of God, in strains first taught by American missionaries. The nation that drove you from her shores has learned to foster the messenger of the cross with parental solicitude. You return to your native land, whence you were suffered to depart almost without her blessing, and you find that the missionary enterprise has kindled a flame that can never be quenched in the heart of the universal church, and that every Christian and every philanthropist comes forward to

tender to you the homage due to the man through whose sufferings, labors and example these changes have, to so great a degree, been effected. In behalf of our brethren, in behalf of the whole church of Christ, we welcome you back to the land of your fathers. God grant that your life may long be preserved, and that what you have seen may prove to be but the beginning of blessing to our churches at home, and to the heathen abroad.

Dr. Judson briefly expressed his thanks for the kind manner in which he had been uniformly welcomed since his return, and earnestly hoped that all this would be overruled and blessed to his humility and the more faithful discharge of his duties among the heathen.

The 521st hymn was sung, "Lo, what a glorious sight appears," &c.

Ministering brethren present were invited to take seats in the Convention and participate in its deliberations.

Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, of N. Y., was appointed Assistant Secretary.

The Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws of the Convention, appointed at the late meeting of the Board of Managers at Philadelphia, made a report, unanimously recommending the adoption of a new Constitution, which they submitted.

Voted, That 500 copies of the report be printed for the use of the members. Rev. Messrs. B. M. Hill and S. S. Cutting, of N. Y., were appointed a Committee to superintend the printing of the same.

A communication from the American Indian Mission Association was presented to the Convention by Rev. Isaac McCoy, of Ky.

The communication was read, and referred to a Committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. J. M. Peck, of Illinois, S. Peck, of Mass., John Peck and Alfred Bennett, of N. Y., and Eli B. Smith, of N. H.

Voted, That Rev. I. McCoy, and others acquainted with the subject of the above communication, be requested to meet with the Committee, and furnish such suggestions as they may think advisable.

Voted, That the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Managers on the Constitution and By-Laws of the Convention, make such verbal explanations of their report as he may think proper, and as may be desired by the Convention.

On motion of Hon. J. H. Duncan, of Mass.,—

Resolved, That the consideration of the report on the Constitution be assigned as the first business after the opening of the Convention to-morrow morning.

Rev. Messrs. E. L. Abbott, R. D. Davenport, and Eugenio Kincaid, were severally introduced to the Convention, and addressed in a few appropriate remarks by the President.

Voted, That we now take a recess of thirty minutes. Prayer by Rev. Alfred Bennett, of N. Y.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled after recess; and spent some time in devotional exercises. The hymn commencing with "The morning light is breaking," and the 775th hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet, blow," were sung, and prayers were offered by Rev. Messrs. S. G. Webb, of Philadelphia, John Peck, of N. Y., Dwight Ives, of Conn., and Horace T. Love, of R. I.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. R. W. Cushman, of Mass.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, of which the President of this Convention shall be the Chairman, to prepare an address on behalf of the Baptists of America to the Emperor of Burmah, praying for permission to preach the gospel to the subjects of his government, and for impunity to those who, on conviction of the truth of the Christian religion, may wish to profess it, and to worship the living God.

Voted, To refer this resolution to a Committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. R. W. Cushman, of Mass., R. Babcock, of N. Y., J. E. Welch, of N. J., G. S. Webb, of Penn., and Arthur S. Train, of Mass.

Voted, That a Committee of Arrangements on Religious Exercises be appointed, consisting of Rev. Messrs. S. H. Cone, E. Tucker, and Edward Lathrop.

The Committee on Membership reported in part.

The following resolutions were presented by Rev. L. Howard, and adopted.

Resolved, That those bodies entitled to a certain number of delegates in this Convention in 1844, are in equity entitled to the same number now.

Resolved, That on the above principle delegates duly certified, though appointed since 1844, are entitled to be admitted to seats in the Convention at its present session.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Benjamin Putnam, of Mass.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 20.

The Convention was opened by singing the 519th hymn, "Jesus, our Lord, ascend thy throne," &c. Prayer was offered by Rev. B. T. Welch, D. D., of N. Y.

The minutes of the sessions on the preceding day were read and approved.

The report of the Committee on the New Constitution was then taken up, article by article, for consideration. The *first*, *second*, and *third* articles, were adopted without amendment.

The Committee on Members of Convention, made their report in full.

The report was adopted. (See page 2.)

Adjourned to 1 o'clock, P. M. Prayer by Rev. Alva Woods, D. D., of R. I.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention came to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. John Blain, of R. I.

Rev. Messrs. E. D. Fendall, of N. J., and J. O. Choules, of Mass., asked and obtained leave of absence.

The report on the Constitution being taken up, the *fourth*, *fifth*, *sixth*, and *seventh* articles, were adopted without amendment.

The *eighth* article, on motion of Rev. B. Stow, of Mass., was amended so as to read,—“All members of the Union may attend the meetings of the Board of Managers, and deliberate on all questions; but members of the *Board only*, shall vote;” and was then adopted.

The *ninth* article was amended by striking out the clause, “At least four of whom shall not be ministers of the gospel;” and inserting the following in its place, “of whom not more than five shall be ministers of the gospel;” and was then adopted.

The *tenth* article was amended so as to read,—“The Board shall meet annually at such place as may have been appointed for the annual meeting of the Union, at least two days previous to such meeting, to hear the reports of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer, and the Auditing Committee, and to review with care the proceedings of the past year; the result of which shall be submitted to the Union.” And it was then adopted.

The *eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth* articles were adopted without amendment.

On motion of Rev. B. Stow, of Mass.,—

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to consider and report on the legal questions involved in the proposed change of our missionary organization.

Hon. J. H. Duncan, of Mass., Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., of N. Y., Rev. Morgan J. Rhees, of Delaware, and Hon. Friend Humphrey and A. M. Beebee, Esq., of N. Y., were appointed this Committee.

On motion of Rev. James E. Welch, of New Jersey,—

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to inform the Trustees of Columbian College, of the contemplated change in the organization of the Triennial Convention, that they may make such other provision as they may think proper, for the future election of the Trustees of said College.

Rev. Messrs. James E. Welch, S. H. Cone, D. D., and J. M. Peck, were appointed this Committee.

The Committee on the communication from the American Indian Mission Association, made their report.

The report was accepted, and the resolution appended to it was adopted, as follows:—

Your Committee, to whom was referred the communication from the American Indian Mission Association, ask leave to exhibit the following report:—

The proximity of the Indian Mission Association to the Indian Territory;—the interest manifestly felt in the churches in the Western Valley to rally around that Association as a centre of action;—the confidence reposed by this Convention in the ability and willingness of that body to sustain and carry forward the work of Indian Missions;—the wide fields now open, and the pressing calls made in foreign lands, demanding the undivided energies and means of this Convention;—and the deficiency, for several years past, in our resources to carry forward the vast work to which God has called us in our eastern fields;—are circumstances favorable to having Indian Missions brought under the care of the Indian Mission Association.

Therefore Resolved, That it be recommended to the Board to give special

and persevering attention to this object;—to renew correspondence with the Board of the Indian Mission Association on the subject;—and to take such other measures as may be deemed advisable to bring the subject before the missionaries in the Indian Territory, that their views may be consulted, and the whole business be finally disposed of as may be satisfactory to each party concerned.

All which is respectfully submitted,

J. M. PECK, *Chairman.*

The following resolution was offered by Rev. S. S. Cutting, of N. Y., and referred to the Committee on Legal Questions.

Resolved, That the General Convention will assume the name of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and the Constitution this day approved under that name,—so soon as the necessary authority for so doing shall be obtained from the Legislature of Massachusetts, by a re-charter of this body; and that the officers named in that Constitution shall be elected at an adjourned meeting of this Convention, to be held in April next.

Voted, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

Adjourned. Prayer by Rev. N. Kendrick, D. D., of N. Y.

Evening Session.

The Convention assembled at 7 o'clock. The 514th hymn was sung; "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun," &c. Prayer was offered by Rev. Daniel Packer, of Vt.

The Committee appointed to consider the legal questions involved in the proposed reorganization of the Convention, presented their report.

The report was accepted, and the resolutions appended to it were adopted.

The Committee appointed to consider the legal questions which may arise under the proposed reorganization of the Convention under a new name, by the adoption of a new Constitution, have attended to that duty, and present, in the form of Resolves, such views of the action proper to be taken by the Convention, in order to provide for existing claims upon it and to secure to the new organization all the property and interests now belonging to it, as they deem best fitted to effect those objects.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee,

J. H. DUNCAN, *Chairman.*

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention can neither in law nor equity be dissolved until the existing debt of forty thousand dollars has been cancelled, or its payment secured.

2. *Resolved*, That the adoption of the Constitution recently under advisement in this body, and any organization now to be had under said Constitution, should be considered as merely prospective and conditional, being conditioned upon the procuring the necessary legal enactments.

3. *Resolved*, That the Acting Board of "The General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States for Foreign Missions, and other important objects relating to the Redeemer's Kingdom," be authorized to procure from the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a Remedial Act, changing the name of the Convention, and making such changes in its Charter as will render it conformable to the Constitution now conditionally adopted, and will secure to the Union, under its new Constitution,

all the rights, privileges, and property now belonging to, or that may accrue to the General Convention.

4. *Resolved*, That the said Acting Board be instructed to procure from the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, an Act of Incorporation for the American Baptist Missionary Union.

5. *Resolved*, That the General Convention upon the procural of the necessary legislative enactments will transfer, at an adjourned meeting to be held on the Tuesday before the third Thursday of May, 1846, all their books, records, property, rights, interests, and duties, to the American Baptist Missionary Union; and that the adoption of the Constitution now under consideration, and the conditional organization now had under such Constitution, shall become, upon such transfer, unconditional and definitive.

6. *Resolved*, That we now elect, conditionally, a Board of Managers under the Constitution provisionally adopted, who shall take office from the completion of said transfer; and that the election of other officers under the new Constitution be deferred until that time.

The final question on the provisional acceptance of the Constitution now came up; and, on motion, the Constitution, as amended, was UNANIMOUSLY adopted, as follows:—

CONSTITUTION.

OF THE UNION.

1. This Association shall be styled **THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION**.

2. The single object of this Union shall be to diffuse the knowledge of the religion of Jesus Christ, by means of missions, throughout the world.

3. This Union shall be composed of Life Members. All the members of the Baptist General Convention who may be present at the adoption of this Constitution, shall be members for life of the Union. Other persons may be constituted Life Members by the payment, at one time, of not less than one hundred dollars.

4. The Union shall meet annually on the third Thursday of May, or at such other time, and at such place, as it may appoint. At every such annual meeting the Union shall elect by ballot a President, two Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, and one third of a Board of Managers.

At a meeting to be held immediately after the adoption of this Constitution, the Union shall elect an entire Board of Managers, consisting of seventy-five persons, at least one third of whom shall not be ministers of the gospel. Said Board shall be elected in three equal classes, the first to go out of office at the first annual meeting; and thus, in regular succession, one-third of the Board shall go out of office at each annual meeting, and their places shall be supplied by a new election. In every case, the members whose term of service shall thus expire, shall be re-eligible.

5. The President, or in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents, shall preside in all meetings of the Union.

6. All the officers of the Union and its Board of Managers shall continue to discharge the duties assigned to them respectively, until superseded by a new election.

7. Special meetings of the Union shall be called by the President, or in case of his death or absence from the country by either of the Vice Presidents, upon application from the Board of Managers.

OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

8. All members of the Union may attend the meetings of the Board of Managers, and deliberate on all questions, but members of the Board only, shall vote.

9. Immediately after the annual meeting of the Union, the Board of Managers shall meet and elect by ballot a Chairman; a Recording Secretary; an Executive Committee of nine, not more than five of whom shall be ministers of the gospel; as many Corresponding Secretaries as they may judge to be necessary; a Treasurer; and an Auditing Committee of two, who shall not be ministers of the gospel. At this meeting the Board shall determine the salaries of the Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer, and give such instructions to the Executive Committee as may be necessary to regulate their plans of action for the ensuing year. The Board shall also have power, whenever they think it necessary, to appoint an Assistant Treasurer, and to specify his duties and fix his compensation.

10. The Board shall meet annually at such place as may have been appointed for the annual meeting of the Union, at least two days previous to such meeting, to hear the reports of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer, and the Auditing Committee, and to review with care the proceedings of the past year, the result of which shall be submitted to the Union.

11. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Executive Committee, whenever, in their judgment, occasion may require. A printed notice of the time, place, and object or objects of such meetings, shall be sent, at least six weeks in anticipation, to every member of the Board.

12. All officers appointed by the Board shall continue to discharge the duties assigned to them respectively, until superseded by a new election. At all meetings of the Board fifteen shall be a quorum for business.

OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

13. The Executive Committee shall hold its meetings at such times and places as they may appoint. A majority of the whole number shall be a quorum for business. The Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer shall not be members of the Committee, but they shall attend its meetings, and communicate any information in their possession pertaining to their respective departments, and aid the Committee in its deliberations. The Committee shall have power to appoint its own Chairman and Recording Secretary, and to fill any vacancy that may occur in their own number.

14. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to carry into effect all the orders of the Board of Managers; to designate, by advice of the Board, the places where missions shall be attempted, and to establish and superintend the same; to appoint, instruct, and direct all the missionaries of the Board, and to fix their compensation; to direct the Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer in the discharge of their duties; to make all appropriations to be paid out of the Treasury; to appoint agents for the collection of funds, and to prescribe their duties and arrange their compensation; and in general to perform all duties necessary to promote the object of the Union, provided the same be not contrary to this Constitution or the instructions of the Board of Managers.

15. The Executive Committee shall present to the Board of Managers, at its annual meeting, a report containing a full account of their doings during the preceding year; of the condition and prospects of every missionary station; of their plans for the enlargement or contraction of their sphere of operations; and in general giving all such information as will enable the Board to decide correctly respecting the various subjects on which it is their duty, as the agents of the Union, to form or express an opinion.

16. The Executive Committee shall have power, by a vote of two thirds of the whole number, to remove, for sufficient cause, any Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Auditing Committee, or Missionary, and to appoint others in their places; being always responsible for such exercise of their power to the Board of Managers.

17. In case of the death or resignation of a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, or member of the Auditing Committee, the Executive Committee shall have power to supply the vacancy until the next meeting of the Board of Managers.

OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

18. The Corresponding Secretaries shall conduct the correspondence of the Board and of the Executive Committee, excepting such as shall relate to the Treasurer's department, and perform such other duties as the Board or the Executive Committee may from time to time require. They shall preserve copies of all their official correspondence, which shall at all times be accessible to any member of the Board or of the Executive Committee.

OF THE TREASURER.

19. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to take charge of all moneys and other property contributed to the treasury of the Union, and to give receipts therefor; to keep safely all the moneys and funds of the Union, and all their evidences of property; to keep fair and accurate accounts of all moneys received and expended; to invest and deposite moneys, and make payments and remittances according to the directions of the Executive Committee; to exhibit his books, accounts, vouchers, and evidences of property, whenever required, to the Board or to the Executive and Auditing Committees; to make out an annual statement of receipts and payments, and of the condition of the permanent funds and other property, for the information of the Board of Managers; and to perform such other acts as may be necessary to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

20. The Auditing Committee shall not be members of the Executive Committee, but shall at any time, when requested, attend its meetings to give information respecting the state of the treasury. It shall be their duty once a month to examine the books of the Treasurer particularly and thoroughly, with all the vouchers and evidences of property thereto belonging. A certificate of the result of this examination shall be entered upon the books of the Treasurer, and a copy furnished to the Executive Committee, to be entered upon their records. They shall also examine the annual statement of the Treasurer, and give a written certificate of the result to be entered upon the records of the Board of Managers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

21. The President, Vice Presidents, and Recording Secretary of the Union, the members of the Board of Managers, the Executive Committee, the Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, the Auditing Committee, and all missionaries employed by the Executive Committee, shall be members in good standing of regular Baptist churches.

22. All moneys contributed to the treasury of the Union shall be expended at the discretion of the Executive Committee, except such as may be appropriated by the Board of Managers for the salaries of the Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer; but moneys or other property given for specified objects shall be appropriated according to the will of the donors, pro-

vided such an application shall not be contrary to the provisions of this Constitution, or to the instructions of the Board of Managers, in which case they shall be returned to the donors or their lawful agents.

23. The Union, the Board of Managers, and the Executive Committee, shall each have power to adopt such By-Laws or Rules of Order as may be necessary for the government of their own proceedings, provided always that no such regulations shall contravene any part or principle of this Constitution.

24. Alterations may be made in this Constitution only upon recommendation by the Board of Managers, and at an annual meeting of the Union, by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

At this deeply interesting moment, the adoption of the above Constitution having been announced by the President, the Convention united with Rev. Dr. Cone in prayer and thanksgiving to God; after which the congregation rose and sung the "Union Hymn," composed by the beloved and venerated Baldwin, "From whence doth this union arise?" &c.

Voted, That a Committee of seven be appointed to nominate a Board of Managers under the new Constitution. Rev. Messrs. Alfred Bennett of N. Y., Greenleaf S. Webb of Penn., John Peck of N. Y., John M. Peck of Illinois, and James E. Welch of N. J., Hon. Heman Lincoln of Mass., and Rev. Henry Jackson of R. I., were appointed this Committee.

After some statements by Rev. B. Stow, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Acting Board in reference to the existing debt of \$40,000, for the payment of which there remained a deficiency of subscriptions to the amount of about \$10,000, it was suggested by Rev. Dr. Cone, that, as the members of this Convention have by courtesy voted themselves life members of the American Baptist Missionary Union, it would be no more than just and proper, if they should volunteer to raise, before the meeting of the Union, in May next, one hundred dollars each, the sum required for a life membership, for the purpose of liquidating the debt. Whereupon one hundred and twenty individuals and associate bodies pledged each the sum proposed.

Adjourned. Prayer by Rev. Charles Thompson, late of England.

Friday Morning, Nov. 21.

The Convention assembled at 9 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Lewis Leonard, of N. Y. The 517th hymn was sung, "Thus the Eternal Father spake," &c.

The Committee on the resolution in reference to an address to the Emperor of Burmah, presented their report; and the report was accepted.

The Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the expediency of appointing a Committee to prepare an address to the Emperor of Burmah, respectfully report:—

That after the best deliberation they have been able to give to the subject, they are of opinion that, although it may not be best to attempt any direct communication with the government of that empire in *advance* of farther missionary effort, yet that a state of things may arise in which a communi-

cation emanating from this body may be serviceable to the Christian cause. They would, therefore, recommend the appointment of a Committee in conformity with the resolution referred to them, whose service shall be subject to the call of the Executive Committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

R. W. CUSHMAN, *Chairman.*

Rev. Drs. Francis Wayland of R. I., Adoniram Judson of Burmah, Spencer H. Cone of N. Y., Daniel Sharp of Mass., and William R. Williams of N. Y., were appointed to prepare the address.

The Statement of the Acting Board on reducing the number of the Missions, was presented and read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. S. Peck.

On motion of Rev. I. Chase, D. D., of Mass.,—

Resolved, That the Statement now read be accepted, and printed under the direction of the Acting Board.*

After the adoption of the above resolution, deeply interesting addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Dodge of Penn., Judson, Abbott, and Kincaid, of Burmah, Cone of N. Y., and others.

Mr. Judson, for the first time since his arrival in the country, lifted up his voice so as to be heard by the whole congregation. "Though forbidden," said he, "by the doctors to speak in public, I must protest against the abandonment of the Arracan Mission." He proceeded, in a lower voice, to assign various reasons for continuing the mission, Dr. Cone repeating his words to the assembly. The effect, in the circumstances of the case, was most thrilling, and the scene presented on this occasion will be numbered, by all present, among their most hallowed recollections.

The following resolution was presented by Rev. Dr. Williams, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the indications of divine Providence, as presented by the remarkable harmony and the reviving hopes of the brethren here met, and the flowing together of all hearts in the baptism of one spirit, this Convention find themselves compelled to abandon, for the present at least, all thought of abandoning or abridging their missionary stations; and that our Heavenly Father is summoning us to reinforce, and even to enlarge our operations, in fuller accordance with the greatness of his promises and of the world's necessities.

The list of subscriptions for payment of the debt and for life memberships, was read, corrected, and enlarged. The whole number of subscriptions was 153.

The Chairman of the Committee on subscriptions, Rev. B. Stow, announced that the sums now pledged were sufficient to make up what was wanting to meet the debt, and \$5000 in addition, which would be appropriated to sustain and strengthen the missions.

The Committee on the Nomination of a Board of Managers, reported.

The report, with instructions to divide the list into three classes, as contemplated in the Constitution, was re-committed.

Adjourned until afternoon. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Babcock, of N. Y.

* See end of Minutes.

Afternoon Session.

In the absence of the President, Rev. Dr. Cone was called to the chair. The 523d hymn was sung, "From all that dwell below the skies," &c. Prayer was offered by Rev. Simeon J. Drake, of N. J.

The Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

A Memorial from the American and Foreign Missionary Society was received and laid on the table.

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed on Obituary Notices. Rev. Dr. Chase of Mass., Rev. Charles G. Sommers of N. Y., and Rev. Baron Stow of Mass., were appointed this Committee.

Voted, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet on the Tuesday before the third Thursday in May, 1846, with the Pierrepont St. Baptist church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Committee on Nomination presented their report, containing the following list of Managers, arranged in their respective classes.

CLASS I.

Ministers.

James Gillpatrick,
D. D. Pratt,
Barnas Sears,
Samuel B. Swaim,
Francis Wayland,
J. P. Tustin,
M. G. Clarke,
W. R. Williams,
N. Kendrick,
C. G. Sommers,
Levi Tucker,
M. J. Rhees,
A. D. Gillette,
J. D. Walden,
E. D. Owen,
Thomas Powell.

Laymen.

G. N. Briggs,
J. H. Duncan,
J. Bacheller,
A. Day,
J. H. Smith,
P. Balen,
S. B. Munn,
J. M. Linnard,
H. Marchant.

CLASS II.

Ministers.

Adam Wilson,
E. E. Cummings,
I. Chase,
J. W. Parker,
J. N. Granger,
R. Turnbull,
S. H. Cone,
J. L. Hodge,
J. D. Cole,
J. Smitzer,
S. J. Drake,
G. B. Ide,
W. Shadrach,
E. Turney,
G. C. Chandler,
O. C. Comstock.

Laymen.

P. W. Dean,
R. Fletcher,
G. Colby,
A. M. Beebee,
F. Humphrey,
I. Newton,
P. P. Runyon,
T. Watson,
W. W. Keen.

CLASS III.

Ministers.

D. N. Sheldon,
E. Hutchinson,
E. Nelson,
L. Porter,
T. C. Jameson,
D. Ives,
E. Tucker,
B. T. Welch,
P. Church,
E. Bright,
E. W. Dickinson,
J. H. Kennard,
G. I. Miles,
J. Stevens,
A. Bailey,
M. Allen.

Laymen.

I. Davis,
J. Borden,
M. Shepard,
O. Sage,
W. Colgate,
J. R. Ludlow,
S. Smith,
V. J. Bates,
S. Trevor.

The report was accepted, and the nomination confirmed.

On motion of Rev. R. W. Cushman, of Mass.,—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Tabernacle Baptist Church and its Pastor, who have furnished us accommodation for our meetings; and also to the families in this city and vicinity, who, by their kind and assiduous attentions, have made us at home in their dwellings.

Voted, That a copy of the discourse preached by Rev. Dr. Sears before the Convention, be requested for publication, and that, should he accede to the request, it be printed under the direction of the Acting Board.

Ordered, That the report on Obituary Notices be made to the Acting Board, and published under their direction.

The Committee appointed to prepare a suitable memorial of Dr. Chapin, respectfully submit the following:—

Among those of the departed with whom we have toiled, and prayed, and taken sweet counsel in the work of this Convention, we would especially call to mind, on the present occasion, our much loved and venerated brother, the late Rev. Dr. Stephen Chapin, one of our Vice Presidents.

He was educated at Harvard University; and, above all, he was taught in the school of Christ. For several years, he was pastor of a Congregational church at Mount Vernon, in the State of New Hampshire. Twenty-seven years ago, the present week, he was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, and became connected with our denomination. Subsequently, he was pastor of the Baptist church in North Yarmouth, in the State of Maine. There he labored worthily for the spiritual welfare of the church, and for the spiritual and intellectual encouragement and improvement of all his ministering brethren with whom he had intercourse. He so commended himself to their confidence, and especially to the esteem of that profound theologian and distinguished servant of Christ, the first President of Waterville College, that he was transferred from the field of his labors at North Yarmouth to a still more important one, that of Professor of Moral Philosophy in Waterville College; where he was associated with the President in the blessed work of preaching the gospel to the people, and of giving theological instruction to such students as, for the purpose of receiving it, then resorted to Waterville.

Seventeen years ago,—when Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, was making an effort to rise, after having been prostrated by appalling pecuniary embarrassments,—he was selected as its President. Some of us, with whom he consulted at that time, will never forget with what trembling solicitude and agonizing prayer he came to the conclusion to accept the Presidency. In this difficult and perilous station, he did much, as an instructor and in other ways, to restore the confidence, and cheer the hopes, and unite the energies of the friends of that Institution. And he continued to exert himself, even when his health and strength were failing; till, with pecuniary sacrifice on his part and on that of a worthy coadjutor, the once crushing debt of the College was, by competent authority, proclaimed to have been entirely liquidated; and a new and cheering prospect of enlarged usefulness was opened.

He retired, with those that remained of his family, to an humble and quiet home in the vicinity of Washington. It was not long before he was laid on a bed of sickness and pain. And on the day of the last public Commencement of the College, (the first Wednesday of October,) just as, in the exercises on that occasion, the prayers of the great congregation were offered for him by his successor in the Presidency, he died in peace, triumphing through Jesus Christ.

His life presented an eminent and attractive example of fidelity and zeal, and of that wisdom which cometh down from above. His death afforded an impressive illustration of the power and grace of the gospel.

His memory is precious. It is, "like the memory of joys that are past, pleasant and mournful to the soul;" and at every remembrance of his Christian course, which he has so triumphantly finished, we will endeavor to cherish his heavenly spirit, emulate his devotedness, and be prepared to meet him in the *general assembly and church of the first-born, who are written in heaven.*

In behalf of the Committee,

IRAH CHASE, *Chairman.*

The Convention adjourned by singing the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c.

FRANCIS WAYLAND, *President.*

ROLLIN H. NEALE, *Secretary.*

E. E. L. TAYLOR, *Assistant Secretary.*

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

An adjourned meeting of the General Convention will be held on the Tuesday (19th) before the third Thursday in May next, in the meeting-house of the Pierrepont St. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The *thirty-second annual meeting* of the Board of Managers will be held in the meeting-house of the Pierrepont St. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the Tuesday (19th) preceding the third Thursday in May next;—the annual discourse to be delivered by Rev. George W. Eaton, D. D., of Hamilton, N. Y., or Rev. William Hague, of Boston, his alternate.

STATEMENT

ON REDUCING THE NUMBER OF THE MISSIONS.

[At the late meeting of the Board of Managers, in Philadelphia, Sept. 24 and 25, it was
“*Resolved*, 1. That, inasmuch as the income of the Board is inadequate to the efficient support of all our missions, it is the duty of the Acting Board to make immediate arrangements for the reduction of their number, and the strengthening of such as remain.
“2. That in making such reduction, regard should be had to the amount of expense incurred in the support of any particular mission, compared with the providential indications of the usefulness of said mission.”

In pursuance of these resolutions, the Acting Board, at its next ensuing meeting, Oct. 6, referred the subject of reducing the number of the missions to a Committee; who reported thereon Oct. 13. The report was laid upon the table;—and the Corresponding Secretary was “requested to prepare a statement of the facts and reasons bearing upon the whole case.” The statement having been read to the Acting Board Nov. 10, it was

Voted, That the same be submitted to the General Board.

The General Board directed that the statement be presented to the Convention.]

The second Resolution of the Board suggests,—“That in making such reduction, regard should be had to the amount of expense incurred in the support of any particular mission, compared with the providential indications of the usefulness of said mission.”

EXPENSIVENESS OF THE MISSIONS.

The expense incurred in the support of the missions embraces two classes of expenditures; 1st, The ordinary and annual; 2d, The extraordinary and occasional.

I. *Ordinary Expenditures.* To the class of ordinary expenditures belong the salaries of missionaries and assistants, American and native; allowances for the support of children; the cost of dwelling-houses and other buildings, including rents; charges of boarding and other schools; expenditures of the printing department; expenses of travel in preaching and other missionary tours; medical bills; freight; and the like. The most important is the first mentioned, the salaries of missionaries; both on account of the largeness of their aggregate sum, and also as furnishing the best criterion of the comparative ordinary expensiveness of the several missions.

1. *Salaries.* In the Asiatic Missions the salaries of missionaries are on one scale, with the exception of the Chinese Mission;—where, in consideration of the greater cost of living, they are about one fourth higher. In the other missions,—in Europe, Africa, and America,—there is a different rule of apportionment, the Greek excepted. In Greece the annual allowance to a mission family is \$50 more than to one in Burmah, and \$150 less than to one in China; in the rest of the missions there is a general allowance to missionaries, designed to cover several items of expenditure specified in the Asiatic Missions. Thus, in France, where, for several years, has been but one mission family, the annual appropriation to it has included salary, allowance for children, rent, and medical bills; and has about equalled the average aggregate of the same items in the Asiatic Missions, except China. Whatever difference has existed, it has been in favor of the French Mission, i. e., the tendency to increased expenditure in those particulars, has been

less in the French Mission.* In Africa the ordinary cost of support of a mission family is one fourth less than in Asia. In the Indian Missions the average allowance is less than in Africa.

To missionaries unmarried and beyond sea, the allowance is every where the same; except in China, where the ordinary rate is exceeded. In the Indian Missions the allowance to this class of missionaries has varied with circumstances, but in all cases has been less than in the missions abroad.

With regard to native preachers and assistants, the rates of allowance have been more diversified. For the purposes of convenience, the Convention has averaged the allowance to a native preacher at \$100 per annum. In some of the missions the actual payment has exceeded this rate; in others it has fallen as far short. The following rates are derived from a careful comparison of the salaries paid to native assistants in the several missions during the year ending April 1, 1845. They cannot lay claim to exact precision, but are sufficiently accurate for present purposes.

Beginning with the highest rates of allowance in Asia,—

The allowance per annum to a Chinese assistant is				\$108
"	"	"	" Burman	" 75
"	"	"	" Teloogoo	" 75
"	"	"	" Siamese	" 60
"	"	"	" Karen	" 40
"	"	"	" Assamese	" 40

In Africa the allowance to a native assistant, not				
including colored <i>emigrant</i> laborers, is about				75
In the Indian Missions the average is not far from				125

The allowances to European preachers and assistants have been placed, necessarily and for obvious reasons, on a different basis, corresponding more closely with those to missionaries from our own country. Thus, in Germany the average allowance to a native preacher, including *all* personal expenses, has been about \$333 per annum; in France \$250; in Greece \$225. In consideration, however, of the qualifications and efficiency of the native European preachers, and their superseding, in a great measure, the need of American missionaries, the cost of their support ought to be compared with that of missionaries, rather than with the allowances to Asiatic native preachers and assistants.

2. Allowances for children. These are the same in all the Asiatic Missions. In Europe, except Greece, and in Africa and America, no distinct allowance has been assigned. The bearing of this fact upon the aggregate cost of a mission family, has been noted under the preceding head in regard to the French Mission; and it is the same as to the others.

3. Cost of dwelling houses and other buildings, including rents. The diversity that exists in this particular is generally so small, and is regulated so far by circumstances not subject to present calculation, that it may properly be passed over, if we except China and Greece; and in these countries the excess may be counterbalanced by the comparative fewness of buildings required; printing offices and school houses not being demanded. On the other hand, as before mentioned, there is no separate charge for rents and building of houses in France and Germany, with two exceptions, viz., at Hamburg and Berlin.

4. Boarding and other schools. This item of expenditure, except so far as it is embraced in the salaries of teachers, is limited, as it respects the treasury of the Convention, almost exclusively to the African and Asiatic Missions, excepting the Mission to China. In China and in Europe, boarding-schools, except theological, are not needed; i. e., they need not be supported by the Convention. The same is essentially true of the Indian Missions. In the Cherokee Mission the schools are supported mainly by the

* In Germany this item does not come into account, there being no American missionary.

Cherokees; in the other Indian Missions, by the United States "government appropriations." As it respects the cost of schools in the Asiatic Missions, defrayed by the Convention, the amount of this charge in the Maulmain Mission, for the year ending April 1, 1845, exclusive of the support of American teachers, was short of \$1000. In the other missions where schools are supported by the Convention, the aggregate cost was less than in the Maulmain Mission; and to some extent also, it is believed, the *proportionate* cost was less, as compared with the number of schools and scholars; but the difference is not important. It should be added here, that where schools exist, in the Asiatic Missions, they are very generously aided by European and native residents; and are also one of the most efficient means of accomplishing the ulterior design of missions,—the salvation of souls,—ranking, in this respect, next to the direct preaching of the gospel.

5. Printing operations; embracing also the department of translation. The Board have seven printing establishments;—two in Burmah, which, however, may be advantageously consolidated into one at Maulmain; one in Siam; one in Assam; one in West Africa; one at Cherokee; and one at Shawanoe (or at Stockbridge). This last, however, is not in frequent operation. A printing establishment will be needed one day for the Telooongs, if the mission to that people be vigorously prosecuted, and one, perhaps, for China. The demand for these establishments in the countries where they are severally operating, arises not merely from a destitution of the scriptures and religious tracts, but in part from the general absence of sound literature and the arts. In Burmah, Siam, Assam, Telooong, West Africa, and the Indian Territory, a literature is to be made, and science and art to be taught and cultivated. The same is true, to a considerable extent, of China; at least so far as respects the scriptures and a religious literature. The case is greatly different in the European Missions, where expenditure in this department may be limited almost exclusively to the printing of scriptures and tracts, and the expense also be partially defrayed by their occasional sale. On the other hand, it is important to note, the charges accruing in this branch of missionary effort, after the preliminary cost of its outset has been paid, are, in most cases, nearly counterbalanced by the avails of work not immediately pertaining to the missions, and for which suitable compensation is received. Witness Sibsagar in Assam, and Maulmain. It is also proper to note, that in one of the missions—the Cherokee—the day is probably not distant, when the entire cost of the printing department will be borne by the people for whose benefit it has been provided.

6. The expenses of travel in preaching and other missionary tours; of medical attendance; of freight, &c.,—are very irregular and uncertain, and of no special importance in the present calculation. As a general fact, these are greater in the Asiatic Missions than the African, and more in Africa than in Europe. In the Indian Missions they are quite small.

II. *Extraordinary Expenditures.* Extraordinary expenditures are those pertaining to outfit and passage of missionaries, outward and homeward; journeys on account of sickness, by land or sea; losses, by fire or flood, &c., &c.

1. In regard to outfit and outward passage of missionaries, the average cost of a mission family proceeding to an Asiatic Mission, is from \$1000 to \$1200. For an African or European Mission family, the cost is from one fourth to one third less. For an Indian Mission, outfit and travel are about one half of the cost for an Asiatic Mission. The aggregate for any particular mission depends, of course, upon the number of mission families sent to it, and lies within the power of the Board. The aggregate expenditure for all the missions, during the last five years, in outfit and outward passages, is \$12,363+.

Of the other extraordinary expenditures, the principal are those which result from sickness of missionaries and consequent changes of residence, voyages, and return to this country. The amount of these expenditures in any one mission varies greatly from year to year. The comparative amount

for a series of years in the several missions depends upon the salubrity of the countries in which they are respectively situate, the number of missionaries in each, their constitutional temperament and habits of life, &c. The aggregate *direct* expenditure in *all* the missions from these contingencies during the last five years ending April 1, 1845, has been somewhat more than \$15,000,—or about \$3000 per year. And of this amount, nine-tenths were incurred in the Asiatic Missions, and the remainder chiefly in the European and African.

In this connexion it is important to a complete view of the case, that we advert to the *indirect* expenditure, occasioned by sickness and death, in resupplying vacated places. Regarded simply in a pecuniary respect, the necessity of reinforcing missions, resulting from premature removal of laborers by sickness or otherwise, involves a correspondent increase of expenditure in the outfit and outward passages of missionaries. The supply must be proportionably *frequent* in order to keep the full number of laborers good. Taking this *indirect* expenditure into the account, the order of the missions as to extraordinary expenditures would be nearly the following; placing first the least expensive.

1. The missions in this country among the Indians, all occupying, in this particular, nearly the same level, and all involving less of extraordinary expenditure than missions beyond sea.

2. The missions in Europe, among which, omitting Germany, France is the least expensive, and takes precedence of the Greek Mission.

3. The Asiatic missions, ranking in the order of 1, China; 2, Assam; 3, Burmah and Teloo goo; 4, Siam; 5, Arracan.

4. And lastly, the mission in West Africa, holding a sad rivalry with Arracan.

To illustrate the justness of this comparison, at least so far as concerns Arracan and West Africa, we need only to revert to the history of the Arracan and Bassa Missions since the commencement of their present series of operations in 1835.

Mr. and Mrs. Comstock planted the Arracan Mission, at Kyook Phyoo, in March, 1835. In 1837 they were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, and in years subsequent by Mr. and Mrs. Stilson, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, and Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid. Within ten years, five of these missionaries and assistants have died, three have been compelled to return to this country by sickness; only two remain in the field. The mission has had a reinforcement, on an average, of one mission family every two years; and at the expiration of ten years is as feeble in regard to number of laborers and prospect of continuance, as at the beginning.

The history of the African Mission is painfully parallel. Mr. Crocker and Mr. and Mrs. Mylne sailed for Liberia in May, 1835. In the beginning of 1838 they were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, and in the following year by Miss Warren. Messrs. Fielding and Constantine and their wives arrived at Edina in 1840, and Mrs. Crocker in February, 1844. The mission has completed a period of ten years; and of the eleven missionaries and assistants sent from this country, five have died in Africa, three have returned in consequence of sickness, only three remain; and the strength of the mission and its prospect of continuance, so far as regards the employment of white missionaries, are less than at the beginning. To say nothing of the extraordinary expenditure of *life*, which far outweighs all merely pecuniary considerations, the great mortality in the Arracan and West African Missions gives to them a decided preëminence in respect to extra *pecuniary* expenditure.

The sum of what we have stated, in regard both to ordinary and extraordinary expenditures in the missions, is this:—

Comparing the cost of the several missions in Asia with their respective number of missionaries and variety of operations, the ordinary expensiveness of the China Mission is the greatest, and the extraordinary expensiveness of the Arracan Mission. The rest of the Asiatic Missions are essentially

upon the same level, but all are more expensive than those in Europe, Africa, and America. Of the European Missions, the Greek is the most expensive, but, on the whole, is not more costly than the average of the Asiatic Missions. The Bassa Mission, in West Africa, ranks lower than the European in ordinary expenditure, but in extraordinary is second only to the Arracan Mission. The Indian Missions are least expensive of all.

The statement, thus far, has had respect to past and present expenditures. To have completeness, it must embrace those in prospect. What *will be* the expenditure in the missions respectively, if judiciously prosecuted; and *how long* will it *continue*, in order to their prosperous issue? We speak here of ordinary expenditure, that only admitting of satisfactory previous calculation.

To begin with the Indian Missions.

The present annual expenditure in the Indian Missions, additional to appropriations received from the U. S. government, may be stated at \$4000; more than one half of the same being bestowed on the Cherokees. This annual expenditure, it is believed, needs not to be enlarged, unless on the establishment of other Indian Missions by the Convention; which is not anticipated. Some change may become advisable in the distribution. Of the expenditure among the Cherokees, one half is applied to the support of schools and native preachers. It is reasonable to expect that within a very short period these two classes of expenditure will be wholly defrayed by the Cherokees. This will leave provision for an additional missionary preacher, or theological teacher, in the Cherokee Mission, and for enlargement in the other Indian Missions, without increase of the gross annual expenditure; or, if such enlargement should be deemed unadvisable, would reduce the annual expenditure to \$3000, exclusive of government allowances.

With regard to length of continuance; if the Cherokee Mission be prospered in coming as in past years, ten years will be the utmost limit to which the aid of the Convention will be required. The Cherokees are already a Christian people. They are industrious, moral, and free. They are rapidly rising in intelligence, wealth, and the arts of civilized life. The English is fast becoming the prevalent tongue. As it respects the other Indian Missions,—the smallness of the expenditure, from year to year, makes the period of their continuance comparatively unimportant. It may be remarked, however, that at no remote day the Ottawas, Shawanoes, Delawares, and Stockbridges, will, in all probability, be amalgamated or lost in the white population fast gathering upon them. They number, at the present day, scarcely 3000 souls. The Ojibwas are more numerous, more widely dispersed, and more difficult of access; and the mission to them may be prolonged indefinitely.

The gross annual expenditure in the European Missions is from \$9,000 to \$10,000. In the German Mission, where native laborers alone are employed, and the preaching of the gospel and distribution of scriptures and tracts are the only services assigned, the amount of annual appropriation and the period of its continuance lie peculiarly at the pleasure of the Convention. The present measure of aid is abundantly effective, and every degree of enlargement, not excessive, gives promise to be equally so.

The French Mission corresponds with the German as to the employment of native instrumentality, the kinds of service required, and the moderate cost of maintenance, with this variation; that in France the condition of the churches, the character of the people, the comparative grade of the Baptist ministry, and the peculiar civil restrictions imposed upon them, seem to demand the presence of an American missionary. This, with the present native force, would involve an annual expenditure of about \$4000. If, for the sake of providing theological instruction, it should be judged best to send an additional missionary, this would add to the expenditure; but, in any event, the mission could be efficiently supported at a cost not exceeding annually \$5000.

The Greek Mission, in view of the destitution of native laborers and the unevangelized condition of the people, bears a nearer resemblance to the Asiatic Missions; and, to be prosecuted to good advantage, requires more powerful appliances from abroad and a heavier expenditure. The present amount of force employed there, with the ordinary blessing of Providence, would not be applied in vain; but to give to it all desirable efficiency, it would be wise, were the means at command, to make it at once two-fold. The measure of enlargement at subsequent periods, might be safely left to subsequent providential indications, as presented in the measure of success, the openings for labor, the desires of worthy applicants to enter that field, and the disposition of the churches to minister to their support. To sustain the mission in its *first* enlargement, as above proposed, would require an annual appropriation of from \$5000 to \$6000.

The Asiatic Missions, including also the African, are essentially of one character; having, nevertheless, certain peculiarities sufficient to justify some discrimination and classification.—One ground of distinction is, the native character of the people and their present grade of civilization, involving, of course, their disposition and ability to cooperate in their own evangelization. In this respect the Chinese and the Karens are in advance of the Burmans, and the Burmans and Teloogoo in advance of the Assamese and Siamese. The Bassas, it may be, would emulate the Karens; but the work of evangelization is too little advanced among them to form a basis for calculation. In this connexion is to be noted, also, the variety and amount of preparatory and subsidiary labor to be performed in addition to the direct work of evangelizing. In this particular, China, (and, perhaps, Burmah or Teloogoo should be placed *next*), enjoys an enviable preëminence. In the other missions, almost every thing is to be done by the missionary.

Another point of comparison is the extent of population, and its partial or total dependence on the Convention for the communication of the gospel. The following is the estimated population connected with the African and Asiatic Missions respectively.

Of the Bassas, in West Africa,	125,000
“ Assamese, in Asia,	1,500,000
“ Siamese, “	2,000,000 or 2,500,000
“ Burmans and Karens, from	6,000,000 to 8,000,000
“ Teloogoo, “	8,000,000 to 10,000,000
“ Chinese,	360,000,000

In regard to degree of dependence upon the missions of the Convention; the Bassa, the Assamese, and the Burman and Karen Missions, have the first claim, the Teloogoo has the second, and the Siamese the third; this last sharing its field with the mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The empire of China is common to all missionary institutions, giving also to all of them scope for indefinite expansion.

We conclude the consideration of expense of the missions by giving the subjoined table of appropriations for the year ending April 1, 1846. It will be noted, that they are designed to cover only the ordinary expenditures of the missions; there being a separate reserved amount to meet the gross extraordinary expenditure. The table does not embrace appropriations for general and home expenditures.

Appropriations for ordinary expenditures of the Missions, for the year ending April 1, 1846.

To the Maulnain Mission, including Mergui,	\$13,000
“ Tavoy “ - - - -	5,000
“ Arracan “ - - - -	3,200
“ Siam “ - - - -	4,000
“ China “ - - - -	5,500
“ Assam “ - - - -	5,000
“ Teloogoo “ - - - -	2,500
	<hr/> 38,200

To the Bassa Mission,	-	-	-	-	3,000
“ French “	-	-	-	-	2,800
“ German “	-	-	-	-	3,000
“ Greek “	-	-	-	-	3,000
					<hr/> 8,800
“ Ojibwa “	-	-	-	-	1,850
“ Shawanoe “	-	-	-	-	3,110
“ Cherokee “	-	-	-	-	2,126
“ other Indian Missions,	-	-	-	-	1,025*
					<hr/> 8,111†
Total,					\$58,111

PROVIDENTIAL INDICATIONS OF USEFULNESS.

We proceed to a consideration of the second branch of the subject, “The providential indications of usefulness.”

Several particulars bearing on this point have already been alluded to, but it was incidentally, and for a separate end; and it will be proper to advert to them more particularly.

The providential indications of usefulness may be regarded under *three* aspects or relations; as they are presented in the people to be evangelized, in the churches and missionaries who seek to evangelize, and in various incidental concurrences and circumstances.

I. In regard to the people to be evangelized;—1. One of the most obvious conditions of usefulness is their comparative number, and probability of increase or diminution. The entire Indian population open to the Indian Missions under the direction of the Board, is less than 30,000,—and is at best stationary,—probably, on the whole, decreasing. Regarded in this light only, the Bassa Mission, affecting a population of four times the number, holds out a greater prospect of usefulness than all the Indian Missions together; and, if we regard pecuniary considerations only, at less than half the expense. Still more emphatically may this be said of those countries in Europe and Asia whose population is numbered by millions, and to the increase of which no certain limits can be assigned.

2. Next to the number of the people to be evangelized, is their preparation for the gospel;—in other words, their intelligence; their comparative freedom from idolatry, superstition, or prejudice; the structure of society, &c. In these particulars, the European Missions have priority of the rest. The same amount of labor bestowed in them, in equally favorable circumstances, might reasonably be expected to issue in a wider evangelization. The Asiatic Missions, keeping the same points in view, rank, 1, The Karens; 2, China; 3, Burmah. The order of the Siamese, Assamese, and Teloo-goos, is more indeterminate. Caste is most authoritative among the Teloo-goos, but prevails also with the Assamese. The Assamese are less wedded to idolatry, but the Teloo-goos are the nobler race. Assam and Siam are alike subject to the poisonous influences of opium.

3. With regard to pliancy, or susceptibility to the gospel, which is a third condition of usefulness, very much is involved in the particulars already mentioned,—the degree of intelligence and of prejudice, and the structure of society. Apart from these, we must rely mainly on experiment; experiment, that is to say, on a large and liberal scale. We must be cautious how we infer from a few isolated historical facts.

As this point is of great practical moment, and is sometimes misapprehended, we offer an illustration. The number of conversions to Christianity within a given period among a people, would not alone give the com-

* Tonawandas, \$400; Ottawas in Michigan, \$350; Creeks, \$150; Choctaws, \$125. Total, \$1025.

† Including “government appropriations.”

parative susceptibility of that people, much less the comparative usefulness of a mission to them. We need *also* to know how diverse from ours their forms of thought and expression; how copious or barren, how rigid or flexible, how easy or difficult of acquisition, their language; how many the missionaries who have labored among them, and for how long a period; *their* character and course of ministrations, &c. Some of the missions are of comparatively recent date; the missionary laborers have been few, and not permanent, but frequently successive; peculiar exterior obstacles were to be surmounted before the gospel could be brought into contact with the minds of the people, and this contact has been actually effected in few instances. It should be remembered that in some of our most favored missions, where evangelical conversions are now of delightful frequency, or where there is evidently inwrought a wide-spread conviction of the truth of Christianity, preparatory, it may be, to a universal turning of the people to God, there was exhibited for years an almost total indifference to the gospel, parallel to what exists in the least animating missions at the present time. Thus among the Cherokees, where conversions are now as common as in the most favored congregations of our own country, the incipient introduction of the gospel was exceedingly slow. The first missionary was appointed in 1817, and schools established in 1818. The first convert was made in 1823. Conversions were reported in the six following years occasionally, but the first general interest among the Cherokees appeared in 1829-30, after an unbroken service of more than ten years.

The first convert in Burmah, Mounge Nau, presented himself to Mr. Judson in 1819, nearly six years from his arrival at Rangoon. The following language had been used by him after a period of *three* years, before a single *inquirer* had appeared. "If any ask what success I meet with among the natives,—tell them to look at Otaheite, where the missionaries labored nearly twenty years, and not meeting with the slightest success, began to be neglected by all the Christian world, and the very name of Otaheite was considered a shame to the cause of missions; but, now, the blessing begins to descend. Tell them to look at Bengal also, where Dr. Thomas had been laboring seventeen years, that is, from 1783 to 1800, before the first convert, Krishno, was baptized. When a few converts are once made, things move on. * * * If they ask again, 'What prospect of *ultimate* success is there?' tell them, 'As much as that there is an almighty and faithful God, who will perform his promises; and no more.' If this does not satisfy them, beg them to let me stay and make the attempt, and let you come;—and give us bread. And if we live some twenty or thirty years, they may hear from us again." Even among the Karens, the first and then only convert, Ko Thab-byoo, was baptized in 1828, although some knowledge of the way of life had been communicated to him years before. "Truth," we are told, "seemed to make no impression on his mind for a long time." "His mind was extremely dark. He was very slow to believe."

It may be added, that, *if*, in some cases, the soil is peculiarly difficult to subdue, this may be more than compensated by its superior strength and subsequent productiveness. The Indian race may be less susceptible than the African, the Anglo-Saxon than the Celtic.

Nevertheless, it abideth true, that, "As face answereth to face in water, so the heart of man to man;" and the commandment is, "Preach my gospel to *every* creature."

These remarks apply to the missions in which, to the present time, comparatively few converts have been made. The Siamese department of the Siam Mission, the Mission to the Teloogoos, the Assamese, the Bassa, and the Greek Missions, have all been in operation from ten to twelve years only; and they ought not to be accounted less promising than the Burman or the Cherokee on the ground, simply, of less susceptibility to the gospel, as inferred from the present infrequency of conversions. The Burman and Cherokee Missions have been prosecuted a much longer period, and at a correspondent stage of progress they gave as little promise of success.

Other causes also have operated in most of the missions just enumerated. The number of laborers has been very small, and the amount of preparatory work great; comparatively little direct effort has been made in *preaching* the gospel; in some instances, the present laborers have been in the work scarcely long enough to acquire the language of the people. One half the Greek missionaries joined the mission less than two years ago. It is with reason that Mr. Arnold says, "I feel that I have not been permitted to make an *adequate experiment*; my work is but just begun."

4. We have mentioned three conditions or indications of usefulness as presented in the people who are to be evangelized. A fourth is to be sought in their civil and political relations. With regard to these relations, the missions may be arranged in three classes. First, those enjoying entire freedom and security, operating within the immediate range of British or American influence. The Indian Missions, the Bassa, and most of the Asiatic, including China in a modified sense, belong to this class. Second, those on the continent of Europe, where there is partial freedom, with certain legal or constitutional restraints. And, third, those in which toleration depends on the caprice of the sovereign, and may turn, at any moment, into bloody and exterminating persecution, embracing Burmah Proper and Siam. Now, in judging of the probabilities of usefulness of a mission, it were unquestionably wise to regard, in their general outlines at least, the peculiarities of civil and national polity. It would be proper, *other things being equal*, and it would not reproach the simplicity of our faith in God, were we, in the establishing of missions, to be cautious of entering countries in which there would be a liability to undue restraint and to persecution; and should choose, rather, those where life and liberty are secure. On the other hand, caution should not become fear, nor possibilities be accounted certainties. Governmental influences are often of doubtful interpretation. There are other and surer tokens of good or of evil. Prudential calculations must give place to revelation and providence. Burmah was as despotic, and capricious, and cruel when it was entered by Mr. and Mrs. Judson in 1813, as it is now; yet where is the mission more useful in its direct and indirect influences than the Burman, with the Karen following in its train? Siam was closed and forbidding when Mr. Jones sailed up the Ménam; yet it is *through* Siam that our way was made open to China.

These facts concur with the "great commission," and with the missionary history of the Apostles. The kingdom of Christ is to be set up in *all* nations. The Apostles were to begin at Jerusalem, where the founder of their religion was put to death, and to pass through all the cities of Judea, with no doubtful intimation that they would be persecuted from city to city. But bonds and imprisonments were not to move them. There were other and higher indications of the Divine will and of usefulness than the favor or the frown of the civil power.

If considerations like these should have weight in the establishing of a mission, much more when the question is agitated of its abandonment. The fact that, in the order of providence, a mission has been begun among a people, under the broad sanction of the evangelical commission, is, *other things being equal*, a providential indication of usefulness; it is a visible evolution of the Divine will in regard to that people being evangelized. And something more than mere difficulty, something more than the mere apprehension of difficulty, must present itself, to justify giving back. These difficulties and dangers are often and generally but trials to prove us, to shew us what is in our hearts, whether we are in earnest, and have faith in God.

II. This brings to view the second class of providential indications of usefulness,—those that are presented in the churches and missionaries who seek to evangelize.

When God has a work to be done, he raises up agents to do it. And when he has provided agents, and given them a mind to work, he has a work for them to do. The Lord appeared to Saul in the way, that he might

send him to the Gentiles, to turn them from darkness to light. So Carey was ordained of God to a ministration of the gospel to India; and Judson and Boardman to Burmah. As with missionaries and ministers, so with churches. The pervading and peculiar interest created in the churches of our communion on behalf of the Burman Empire, by providential occurrences applying the great commission, and shewing forth, or, rather, constituting peculiar relations between those churches and the Burman people, was a providential indication that the churches might evangelize Burmah. The interest was too deep and wide-spread to be evanescent; it would stimulate to the requisite self-denial and sacrifices; it would send forth additional laborers; it would constrain to much availing prayer. This principle is of just and safe application to other missions; it only needs to be interpreted under its proper conditions and limitations, as modified by other co-existent indications of the Divine will. In general, the interest must be an intelligent interest; it must have its springs in the essential principles of the sanctified heart and conscience; it must command the cool approval of the judgment as well as the affections; it must lie within the known compass of the written word—"Thus saith the Lord." If such an interest exists in the churches towards any particular mission, it is, so far, an indication of good to that mission, and is worthy to be regarded in adjusting the question of its abandonment or continuance.

In a community or convention of churches and individuals, the application of the principle is more difficult. It is not to be expected that the same relative interest toward the several missions will exist in all hearts alike. It would be strange, on the contrary, were the interest not endlessly diversified. The difficulty in rightly interpreting this indication of providence arises mainly from this diversity, and from our inability to apprehend its extent and its shades of difference, and the numberless influences that have created them. It may be said, in general, that the difficulty diminishes in proportion as the interest or the want of it approaches to unanimity. As, in regard to Burmah, the all-pervading zeal for its evangelization among our churches was rightly to be accounted a providential indication that they might accomplish the work; so a universal destitution of interest with respect to any mission, when its claims shall have been fairly presented to the churches, will be a palpable indication of providence that the mission will do but little good. The effect upon the missionary alone might be fatal to his success. In the language of one of our most zealous and faithful laborers,—“The desponding missionary, struggling against his own corruptions, discouraged at the little success attending his labors, feels sustained and cheered by the sweet assurance that many wrestling Jacobs are pleading for him at a throne of grace. Take from him this comforting assurance; leave him to toil *alone*, in the most desolate of all the senses of that word, unremembered, unprayed for; let him know that the dear Zion he has left for an idolatrous land, has lost interest, and hope, and faith in prayer for a blessing on his labors, and believe me, there is not a more pitiable, helpless being, than that missionary. The Lord save me from laboring in such an unblest field.” But between these two extremes there is a wide interval for cases of intermingling hope and solicitude, of apathy and zeal; demanding the cautious exercise of a far-reaching judgment, rather than the indulgence of personal fear or favor. The mission which *we* may be the most ready to cast off, may have secured a deep lodgment in many a heart, and may be borne in the bosom of many a “wrestling Jacob” before the face of God.

In this connexion, if we would justly appreciate the importance of the principle under consideration, it becomes us to note the injurious effects which are likely to be produced when it is incorrectly interpreted and injudiciously applied. The interest felt by a portion of the community for a mission which it is proposed to relinquish, is not necessarily so much interest saved and transferred to other missions. Unless the relinquishment be cordially approved, it is an interest grieved, lacerated, and trodden down.

The affections which produced and fostered it, are themselves conscious of the violence; and it would be a *signal* triumph of grace against nature, if the vital energy of the missionary principle were not thereby permanently impaired. Within limits approved by the general voice, there must be scope to the *individual* voluntary impulse; and if, by the proposed relinquishment, a violence will be done to the individual feeling to a large extent, the fact may be regarded as a providential indication that the time for such relinquishment has not come.

III. The third and last class of providential indications which it was proposed to consider, consists of various incidental concurrences and circumstances; in other words, the *sacrifices* which would be involved in discontinuing missions. These may be grouped under two general heads.

1. The first is pecuniary sacrifices. The pecuniary cost of relinquishment, it is believed, would be least, 1st, in Germany; 2d, in West Africa; 3d, in France and Greece; 4th, in Arracan; 5th, in the Cherokee Mission; and 6th, in the Teloo goo; i. e., the direct immediate cost in the discontinuance of the mission, as connected with loss or sale of property, and recall or transfer of missionaries.

In Germany, discontinuance would occasion *no* pecuniary expense, all that would be requisite being a suitable notification to the laborers. In West Africa there is but one white missionary and two white female assistants, beside colored laborers; the cost of their transportation home, would be small, if they should prefer to return to their native country; and the property of the Convention, consisting of buildings, printing apparatus, &c., might be sold at a fair valuation. To discontinue the French Mission, it would be necessary for Mr. Willard to revisit France, and there would, undoubtedly, be some sacrifice in the sale of property. In the Greek Mission five missionaries and assistants would have a claim to be brought home. In the Arracan Mission, Mr. Stilson and family would need conveyance to Maulmain,* and several mission compounds and houses would be disposed of at forced sale. In the Cherokee Mission the number of missionaries and mission houses, and amount of printing apparatus, &c., would more than counterbalance the difference of distance, *unless* the mission were transferred and the property sold to some coördinate Missionary Institution. In the Teloo goo Mission there is but one mission family at present, and one missionary establishment; and though the expense of removal would be great, the sacrifice would be far less than in the breaking up of the Assam, the Siam, or the China Mission. The cost of withdrawing the Burman and Karen Missions we have not computed.

2. The second class of sacrifices would embrace the results of missionary labor, accomplished or prospective. To form a just estimate of the loss in this respect, it will be necessary, in some of the missions, to take into consideration the degree of their dependence upon the Convention, and their importance to the evangelizing of the people for whose sake they were constituted; in other words, what provision will exist or can be made for evangelizing a people, or prosecuting a mission, when the mission, or the support of the Convention, shall have been withdrawn. We have stated in another connexion what the order of dependence is in the Asiatic and African Missions, if *no* provision be made; but the subject requires more minute specifications.

(a.) We begin with the Bassa Mission. This mission stands first in the order of importance to the people who are to be evangelized. No denomination of Christians but our own has entered the Bassa territory to save its native population. And were this the only fact to be considered, it might be our imperative duty to prosecute the mission, notwithstanding the fearful expenditure of life. Too much has already been accomplished and too much

* At this point there was great sensation in the assembly, and the reading was suspended for a moment; Mr. Abbott, of the Mission to Arracan, most fervently deprecating its removal.

already expended, to admit of hasty abandonment. But there is an additional fact;—the evangelizing of the Bassas, and the support of the Bassa Mission, is not staked exclusively upon their continued connexion with the Convention. Should the Convention retire from the field, it would be entered by our brethren of the Southern Board, and the mission be prosecuted in more favorable circumstances, and, probably, with augmented zeal.

(b.) The Mission to the Cherokees might also be relinquished by the Convention with comparatively little sacrifice of good. The work of evangelization has reached such a stage of advancement, that, if left to itself, it would go forward, though its progress might be sadly retarded. Or, if judged advisable, and if the mission would cordially acquiesce, it might be placed in charge of the Indian Mission Association, which has entered into our labors among the Choctaws and Creeks.

(c.) Of the Asiatic Missions, the Arracan is the most easy of modification. It is, properly speaking, an offset of the Burman, embracing both its departments of Burman and Karen. To withdraw our missionaries from Arracan would be not so much a breaking up of a mission, as changing its centre of operations, and working at reduced hazard and cost of life. The labor already bestowed on Arracan, would not thereby be necessarily sacrificed. Native laborers might be continued in the field, and Burman missionaries might occasionally revisit it, to encourage the assistants, and, if converts and churches were multiplied, to inquire into their state. As it respects the Karens, it is to be borne in mind that the Arracan coast is not their natal soil. The climate of Arracan is as fatal to them as to missionaries, especially when aggravated by the exposures and toils incident to secret emigration. Hundreds of native Christians have been swept away; whole villages, even, depopulated;—and were the missionary accessible in some other direction, few would venture from Burmah across the Yomadong mountains.*

Second, in Asia, to the Arracan is the Teloo goo Mission. The labor lost in its abandonment would be the labor of comparatively few missionaries; the number of schools to be sacrificed would be less than in Assam; the number of converts to be given over to the tender mercies of their countrymen, less than in Siam. There is also one missionary from an evangelical institution of this country about 400 miles from Nellore, devoted to the same people; and an influence in favor of Christianity must one day be transmitted from the Tamil Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which lies on the south. But we speak comparatively only. The *chief* hope of the Teloo goos is the mission of this Convention; and to recall it, would be to consign at least another generation of one of the noblest races of India to unalleviated wretchedness.

(d.) In the European Missions the sacrifice would be chiefly prospective. The good that has been effected in France and Germany, has been garnered, and we cannot be despoiled of it. So in Greece a light has been kindled that cannot be put out. The word of God has been sent abroad and distributed by thousands, and the common people read it, in the modern tongue. There is, however, both in Greece and France, a valuable amount of knowledge, both as to language and people; and of missionary skill; which, so far as concerns the evangelization of those countries, would be thrown away by the recall of our French and Greek missionaries. They are missionaries tried, and found faithful; and the acquisition of such laborers is too difficult and their value too costly to allow them to be put away from us and from the missionary field except for indisputable cause. But it is more especially the good in prospect that demands our consideration here. We have already said, that in encouragements as to immediate usefulness, the European Missions have precedence. "The same amount of

* Justice to the mission requires us to add, that later representations are more favorable to the climate of Arracan. In consequence of drainage of low grounds, and other healthful influences, there is said to be increasing salubrity; and some localities, such as Akyab and Ramree, are pronounced as safe as any along the Bengal coasts.

labor," it was stated, "bestowed in *them*, in equally favorable circumstances, might reasonably be expected to issue in a wider evangelization." This opinion is founded not merely on their superior intelligence, their freedom from idolatry and superstition, their structure of society, &c., but also and especially on what may be denominated "the signs of the times." An intelligent observer, who has allowed himself opportunity to note the progress of events, step by step, in the religious life of Europe the last ten years, cannot have failed to see that it has been quickened, and is putting on freshness and activity at almost every point. Chimerical as the idea may have seemed to some, it is now too manifest to savor of prophecy, that Europe is on the eve of a momentous revolution. The Reformation by Luther has come to its second stage. The first was the inexperience of youth, the present is its manhood. It is ours to bear a part in it; and in circumstances of vantage which God usually awards to his chosen ones. In respect to Greece there is the additional consideration, that she has just started again into political and intellectual life. *She has risen from the dead.* The present is the most favorable time in its history from the days of Chrysostom, to "speak unto the Grecians, preaching the Lord Jesus." The good seed of the word has been sown by *others* also with liberal hand, which cannot be lost; and to us and our missionaries is left the double privilege of reaping their harvest and ours.

In regard to France, if not Germany also, a further sacrifice would be made in a sudden abandonment of the mission, more costly than any yet mentioned, a sacrifice of *good faith*. Says Mr. Willard, "I cannot for a *moment* entertain the thought of giving up the mission. It must *not* be given up. The brethren now in the field must be sustained at all hazards. How could I apologize for such a measure, or return to France to confer with my brethren upon any such subject. How often have they been assured that they *should* be sustained,—how frequently have I told them that I would stand by them. I do not know how we can, any of us, hold up our heads if we forsake France now."

CONCLUSION.

In the preceding statement, we have endeavored to embody the principal "facts and reasons" bearing upon the proposed reduction, so far as concerns the amount of expense incurred in the support of missions, and the providential indications of their usefulness. The extent of the subject has precluded the introduction of many considerations of minor importance; and those to which we have adverted have, for the same reason, been considered within the briefest space consistent with their clear presentation. Some of equal pertinence and weight, it is quite possible, may have been overlooked. It is for the Board to judge of their justness and pertinence, as it is also with the Board to determine the last issue.

In concluding, the Board will indulge the freedom of one or two suggestions, which have continually forced themselves upon the mind in the course of the preceding exposition.

The first is, the *extreme hazard* attendant upon a backward movement in the work of evangelization, and the corresponding importance of interpreting *rightly*, providential indications, where such a movement is contemplated. One needless, or ill-conducted retreat, might be more disastrous than ten hard-fought battles. It is not merely that the acquisitions of years of toil and pain would be abandoned; although what we abandoned in a day, it might take us years to recover. It is, rather, that it would threaten to send discouragement and dismay through the churches; to repress the rising tide of missionary devotedness and missionary liberality; to cast rebuke and reproach upon the forward zeal of those, who, relying upon the good faith of the churches, have been ready to "jeopard their lives unto the death in the high places of the field." More than all, there would be *danger* lest

it would be regarded by the Lord of Missions as an acting of unbelief; and so bring upon us and upon the churches the curse of Meroz.

Providential indications, it is beyond controversy, ought to be consulted in matters of this nature with the most scrupulous deference. But as a preliminary, there must be a reasonable certainty that we understand *what they are*. Pecuniary inability may be a providential indication of duty, when the means to its removal have been plied in vain to the *uttermost*. But pecuniary inability *alone*, might not be a valid plea, when called to account for our stewardship. It might be well, if, *with* this inability, we could plead in our justification those *natural* laws of Divine Providence, which, rising above all human power, allow it to be said, even in the midst of reverses, They have done what they could.

The other suggestion is, that, conceding the duty of reducing the number of the missions in accordance with providential indications, agreeably to the opinion expressed by the General Board in its second Resolution, it is matter of deep thankfulness, in view of the difficulty and hazard attending such a movement, that we have time to determine the manner and extent of the reduction with due deliberation, and after a thorough investigation of the facts. There is no necessity for haste in this sad work. In allowing ourselves time for cool comparison, we are not incurring an insolvable debt. Our present annual income, from all sources, is more than \$80,000, and our current *ordinary* expenditure is less than \$70,000. Had the rate of contributions been five years ago what it is now, or had the ratio of annual increase in the first three years, 1841-42-43, been what in ordinary times we should have had reason to expect, had it even been *half* what the ratio was in the five preceding years, no debt would have been incurred.* But those years were years of darkness, distrust, and controversy. Instead of increase, there was diminution. The love of many to the cause of missions appeared to have waxed cold. The hands of some even of the fast friends of the missions seemed to hang down. Better days, we will hope, have come; when the Holy Spirit, the spirit of peace, the Sanctifier, the Comforter, will abide with us; and when the strife among *brethren*, the *ONLY* strife, will be, Who of us shall love most and serve best *Him who hath forgiven us*.

* The ratio of annual increase during the five preceding years, i. e., from 1836 to 1840, inclusively, was about \$4700.† An annual increase half as great, i. e., \$2350 per annum, the five succeeding years, would have given the following sums, the receipts of 1839-40 having been \$57,781.

	Estimated.	Realized.
The receipts in 1840-1 were	\$60,131	\$52,598
" " " 41-2 "	62,481	50,706
" " " 42-3 "	64,831	45,883
" " " 43-4 "	67,181	62,062
" " " 44-5 "	69,531	71,876
Total,	\$324,155	Total, \$283,125

Difference \$324,155—\$283,125=\$41,030. The entire debt reported April 1, 1845, was \$40,188 49.

† An increase of \$4700 per annum on the receipts of 1835, would have given the following as compared with the actual results, the receipts in 1835 having been \$30,747. The comparison illustrates, by the way, the irregularity of contribution which has prevailed in the churches, and the embarrassment to which the Board must be exposed until the method of contributing becomes more systematic and uniform.

	Estimated.	Realized.
Receipts in 1835-6 were	\$35,447	\$35,047
" " " 36-7 "	40,147	45,567
" " " 37-8 "	44,847	34,583
" " " 38-9 "	49,547	51,289
" " " 39-40 "	54,247	57,781
Total,	\$224,235	Total, \$224,267

Recent Intelligence.*Arrival of Missionaries.*

Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, of the Siam Mission, arrived at New York Nov. 9, and Mr. Abbott of the Arracan Mission, and Miss Lathrop from Tavoy, on the 14th. Mr. Abbott is expecting to return to Arracan by the earliest opportunity.

MAULMAIN.—Mr. Osgood writes Sept. 8, that he has been compelled by ill health to take a short sea voyage. He was then on his way to Calcutta, expecting to return immediately. His health had slightly improved. The missionaries generally were in their usual health.

Later advices announce Mr. Osgood's return to Maulmain, without essential benefit to his health.

TAVOY.—Our last dates from Tavoy are of Aug. 15. The health of Mrs. Bennett, who has been long and dangerously ill, was rapidly improving.

ARRACAN.—Our advices from Arracan are down to Aug. 28. Mr. Stilson writing under that date, and alluding to some remarks heretofore made in regard to his removal from Arracan, uses the following language.

"Since, as a family, we enjoy almost uninterrupted health at Akyab, we have no present anxiety, on *our own account*, to leave the station. Still, we have no *will* in this matter. If the Board, for any pecuniary consideration, or for economy of arrangements, can devise a more wise course, or wish me to select a different location, I shall endeavor cheerfully to acquiesce."

TELOOGOOS.—The return of Mr. Van Husen and family was mentioned in our number for November. Since their arrival, the most efficient measures have been used for the restoration of Mr. Van Husen's health, and we are happy to add,

with favorable prospects of success. There is no prospect, however, of his being able to resume his labors in India. The following extracts from a letter lately received from Mrs. Van Husen, will be read, we have no doubt, with lively interest.

I have just read, with deep emotion, the proceedings of the meeting in New York, and rejoice that the Lord, the unchanging God of missions, was present. While I followed with intense interest the remarks of brethren Abbott, and Kincaid, and Dr. Judson, pleading for the Karens and the Arracan Mission, I thought of my dear afflicted companion returned from his field of labor, but not able to be present, and of br. and sister Day, laboring alone, none to sympathize with them there, or to plead the cause of the perishing Teloo goos here. And I seemed to anticipate the day when they would part with their four eldest children, and, perhaps, the younger two, and turn, as did br. and sister Comstock, and lay their bodies in the grave, to plead and weep no more for the dying heathen. *Their places cannot be filled by others;* but ours may, and by timely aid, their precious lives may be spared a few years more.

I cannot ask the Lord to send fewer men than have been requested, to Arracan; or wish a less interest felt for the Karens. But I do ask Him, in whose hands are all resources, to remember the Teloo goo Mission, and let it be one of the first that receive reinforcement. I feel confident that you will aid that mission according to the means which he gives you.

I do not feel thus because the Teloo goos are calling for the gospel to be sent to them. They are, as a nation, yet asleep, and know not their danger, nor the blessings which the gospel brings. But I have witnessed its power in the salvation of a few, and know that without it they must perish. My heart beats with animation for the Karens, who are, as a nation, seeking the way of salvation, and God is helping them. That is a privileged field. Who cannot help? But who will go to those who shut their eyes, and harden their hearts, and desire not to be disturbed in their awful delusion; who are mad upon their idols, and bow down to wood and stone and call them their God? My severe affliction would

be much lightened to know that missionaries were on their way to the Telogoos.

FRANCE.—We make the following extracts from the monthly reports of the native preachers.

From Mr. T., of L. “In the name of all the agents of the Board in France, I now attest our sincere gratitude that the Board have decided in favor of the return of our beloved brother, Mr. Willard, and at the same time our keen regret that his coming is postponed so long. We are also thankful, with all our heart, for the devoted love he has shewn, and the good encouragement which he has given to us. May we soon have the joy of seeing him in the midst of us, to visit the laborers, to counsel and encourage us with his own voice, and to become acquainted with our new brethren whom he has not yet seen.”

From Mr. P., of B. “I have baptized a Roman Catholic woman, of C., aged 60. The priest had directed the husband to put me out of doors whenever I visited him, but he does not care to obey. He is the only one of his family who can read.”

From Mr. L., of M. “The work at N. is advancing. The people collect after their work is done, to read the bible together. For a moment only they were opposed to us, now they are our friends. I bless the Lord that he has sent us Mr. F. I was fearful on account of his youth; but the Lord fills him with wisdom and prudence. Mr. P. was a savor of death unto death among us, but Mr. F. is a savor of life.

“The hope that God is about to restore br. Willard to us, rejoices us greatly. I could scarcely sleep for joy. The Lord still the storm and smooth the waves of the sea on his voyage.”

From Mr. L., of C. “I have visited Madame L., of F. I had not supposed that this lady was so mature in faith, but I see that it is through persecution that true faith manifests itself in broad day; as you will see by the following facts. On the

23d of September, Madame D., the mother of Madame L., came to my house to entreat me not to visit her daughter again, since her husband was opposed to her becoming a Protestant. ‘Last Sabbath,’ said she, ‘after having thrown almost the whole village into an uproar, and made it witness the most outrageous conduct against his wife, he seized upon her books and threw them into the fire, much to the gratification of all the bystanders; a neighbor, however, more considerate than the rest, drew them out and gave them to her father; and the latter, in concert with the husband, beating her, endeavored to make her promise that she would not change her religion. But notwithstanding all this treatment, they have gained nothing; she persists in saying that she would rather save her soul than her body.’ After narrating these occurrences, and the constancy of her daughter, she added, that, knowing I was a friend of peace, she had taken it upon herself to find me, for I had been the occasion, involuntarily, without doubt, of this commotion; and she, therefore, besought me to discontinue henceforth my interviews with her daughter. I replied, that I was indeed a friend to peace, but not at the cost of eternal war. Some days afterwards Madame L. herself came to see me; and having detailed the facts which I have related briefly, she said to me, ‘By the grace of God I am not at all inclined to abandon the truth, although my husband employs all means to induce me to embrace idolatry. After employing violence, he has now purchased books used by Roman Catholics, to replace those which he cast into the fire. But I told him, that, if he did not wish for truth, he might keep those books for himself; but, as for me, confiding in God, who had supported me under the former persecution, I would purchase books, such as those he had taken from me.’ She proceeded to buy a bible of me, and I have also given and sold to her some other books.

“On the 29th I attended a burial at R., and was greatly blessed in the duty. Not-

withstanding some degree of illness, I was enabled to speak with great ease for almost two hours, both at the house and the grave, to a multitude of people, respecting their eternal interests. Standing on a tomb, I also distributed about 100 tracts, addressing to each person who received them some serious words."

Mr. L., of C., has baptized three persons at N. The cause advances at C., and meetings are more numerously attended from day to day.

Donations,

FROM NOV. 1 TO DEC. 1, 1845.

Maine.

Lincoln Bap. For. Miss. Soc., per Samuel Libby, tr., viz.:	
Thomaston, 1st ch.	12
do., 2d ch.	23,17
do., 3d ch.	41,02
	69,31
West Thomaston, 1st ch.	25,00
Harriet M. Snow, of 2d ch., Thomaston,	5,00
St. George, ch.	3,37
Friendship, ch.	10,00
Vinalhaven, ch.	9,33
Union, ch.	3,50
Union Centre, ch.	7,00
Phineas Butler 1,00;	
John Alexander 1,00,	2,00
Ann Y. Cushing	,50
Hope, "Br. Payson's sons and daughter,"	,25
Warren, ch., viz.:	
Mon. con.	41,65
William Webb	4,55
N. Crawford and wife	2,00
	6,55
H. Payson and wife 5,00; G. Creighton and wife 2,25,	7,25
James Creighton and mother 5,50; R. Surry and wife 1,50,	7,00
L. Rallock and wife 2,50; C. Copeland and wife 1,25,	3,75
I. Robbins and wife 1,25; A. Copeland and wife 1,25,	2,50
J. Creighton, Jr., and wife 1,26,	3,26
L. Hoffres 1,50;	
A. Hoffres 1,00;	
T. Hoffres 2,00,	4,50

E. Copeland 1,00;	
Mrs. H. Jones 1,00,	2,00
Mrs. P. Fuller 5,00; Mrs. E. Miller 1,00,	6,00
Hannah Vaughn 1,00; Mrs. P. McCallum 1,00,	2,00
Mrs. Trowbridge	1,00
Mrs. T. Burton 2,00; Mrs. E. Starret 2,00,	4,00
Mrs. Davis 1,00;	
Mrs. P. McIntyre 1,25,	2,25
Andrew Fuller 1,00; Peter Fuller 2,00,	3,00
John C. — 7,00;	
Dea. McCall 2,00,	9,00
Geo. Mink 1,00;	
J. Robinson 1,00,	2,00
Dea. Starrett 3,00; Dea. Miller 2,33,	5,33
Thomas Burton	15,00
Other individuals	12,91
	141,00
	276,31
Sedgwick Bay, per E. Wood, viz.:	
Male Miss. Soc., Rev. C. L. Cary tr.,	24,79
Fem. do. do., Mrs. U. F. Cary tr.,	20,51
Juvenile Miss. Soc.	8,52
	53,82
Waterville, 1st ch., John Mendell and wife,	6,00
Phebe Mendell	,50
Fem. Miss. Soc., per J. W. Capen,	20,00
	26,50
Penobscot Aux. For. Miss. Soc., per J. C. White, tr., viz.:	
Coenth, ch. 1,29; Garland, ch. 1,25,	2,54
Bangor, 1st ch.	2,01
do., do. do., Juv. Miss. Soc.,	2,25
	4,26
Bangor, 2d ch.	2,25
do., do. do., J. C. White, subscription,	25,00
	27,25
North Bangor, ch.	4,00
Charleston, ch.	3,20
Plymouth, ch., Dexter Howe,	1,00
Levant, B. T. Cole	3,00
	45,25
York Association, T. F. Goodwin tr., per Rev. J. E. Strong, for the support of Rev. I. Clarke, of African Mission,	23,68
Wiscasset, John Sylvester	5,00
Fem. For. Miss. Soc. of Bloomfield and vicinity, per Elvira Colburn, tr.,	20,00
	455,56

Vermont.

Windsor, ch., mon. con. for Nov., for support of Rev. N. Brown, per Rev. E. Hutchinson,	9,00	
do., Miss B. Stowell, for do., per do.,	1,00	10,00

Massachusetts.

Boston,	1,52	
do., a friend to missions	5,00	
do., a friend	1,00	
do., "a friend to missions," per C. D. Gould,	10,00	
do., Harvard St. ch., mon. con. for Nov.,	16,50	
do., 1st ch., Fem. For. Miss. Soc., A. C. Ship- ley tr., for the support of Mrs. Mason,	200,00	
do., Charles St. ch., mon. con. for Nov.,	6,68	
do., Baldwin Place ch., a lady, for the Orphan School in Assam, per Rev. B. Stow,	15,00	
do., Bowdoin Square ch., Board of Benevolent Operations, per S. G. Bowdlear, tr.,	50,00	305,70

Brookline, Sab. school, for As- sam Orphan Fund, (a child in Mr. Brown's school,) per Rev. W. H. Shailer,	24,00	
Amherst, ch., per Rev. H. Fittz,	,62	
do., do., Hannah Kellogg, per Rev. G. Waters,	5,00	5,62

Beverly, 1st ch., col. for Nov., per C. W. Flanders,	51,00	
Foxboro', Nehemiah Carpenter, for support of Mrs. Bullard's school,	3,00	
Falmouth, Solomon Davis	5,00	
Methuen, ch., (with gold trin- kets,) per Rev. S. W. Field,	2,00	
Plymouth, Miss Abigail Judson, for the Greek Mission, per Jacob Loud,	5,00	
Berkshire Association, per Geo. Millard, tr., viz.:		
Becket, ch.	17,55	
Orlinda Burton	2,12	
Miss O. W. Harris		
1,00,	3,12	
N. Harris	1,33	
Egremont, ch.	20,00	
Hinsdale, ch.	8,50	
Savoy, ch.	9,26	
West Stockbridge, ch.	5,00	
Lanesboro', ch.	4,00	
North Adams, ch.	178,69	
do. do., children	4,53	
	183,22	251,98

Weston, ch., per Rev. O. Crane,	75,00	
Newton, Soc. of Miss. Inquiry, quarterly sub., per S. W. Ave- ry, tr.,	4,83	
Rehoboth, Ann E. Carpenter, per H. C. Coombs,	1,50	

Unionville, Bap. Fem. Miss. Soc., Caroline B. Clark sec.,	18,50	
South Reading, a friend	2,50	760,63

Rhode Island.

Warwick, ch., per Rev. A. Col- burn,	4,00	
Rhode Island State Convention, per V. J. Bates, tr., viz.:		
Providence, 1st ch., mon. con. for Nov.,	39,63	
Fruit Hill, ch., mon. con. for Nov., per Rev. H. T. Love,	2,61	
Newport, 2d ch., For. Miss. Soc., G. Lawton tr., per Rev. Wm. Phil- lips,	15,00	
Union Missionary Meet- ing at 1st ch., Provi- dence, Nov. 16, col.,	53,95	
	111,19	115,19

Connecticut.

New Milford, ch., in part of an- nual subscription, per E. N. Jencks,	4,00	
New London County and Vicin- ity Miss. Soc., A. Wickham tr., per Rev. J. R. Stone,	20,62	24,62

New York.

Gorham, Rev. J. G. Stearns, for support of Mr. Mason's theo- logical school at Tavoy,	10,00	
Canandaigua, Rev. Zenas Free- man and wife	15,00	
Coventry and Green, per Rev. A. Guy,	17,78	
Dea. Seneca Burchard and family	10,00	
W. Delancy	5,00	
Rev. Jesse Elliot	25,00	
Dea. E. Owen	5,00	30,00
Groton, col., in part of a subscription, with gold beads and ring, after an address by Rev. Wm. Dean,	13,60	
McGawsville, ch., mon. con.,	3,00	
Milan, ch.	23,13	
do., Fem. Miss. Soc.	10,50	
	33,68	
North Lansing	2,75	
Cortlandt Assoc., after an address by Rev. Wm. Dean,	17,12	
2d ch. Sempronius	2,75	
Homer, col. after an ad- dress by Rev. Wm. Dean,	52,40	
Cortlandtville, do. after an address by do. do.,	20,32	
Marvin Blodget	5,00	
South New Berlin	10,00	
South Bainbridge, a female friend	,50	
Allen Newton	1,00	
Martin Post	1,00	2,00
Mrs. Olive Cummings	1,00	
Chenango Association, D.		

M. Randall tr.,	53,25
do. do., col.	22,00
—	75,25
Mrs. Hannah Miller	,50
Ithaca, collections	7,76
Doct. H. K. Webster	3,00
Woodhull, ch.	7,00
Canisteo River Association, collections	11,05
Mrs. M. Hunt 1,00; Eliza Vancampen 25c.,	1,25
Mrs. C. Wardner 18c.; Mrs. Hale 50c.,	,68
Mrs. Hannah Low	3,00
Chautauque Home Miss. Soc., J. Chandler tr.,	1,50
Wm. Martin	5,00
Miss Jane Cowdry 50c.; Isaiah E. Read 50c.,	1,00
Seneca Association, J. McClellan tr., with a ring, \$9,00 of which is for the Karen Mission.	223,89
Orleans Association, B. Farr tr.,	24,52
Dea. Wm. Daniels, 15,00; Mrs. Mary Daniels 2,00,	17,00
Pavilion, ch.	12,62
York, ch.	4,00
Dea. E. Winans 10,00; Mrs. Mary Winans 3,00,	13,00
Miss Abigail Johnson 10,00; Miss E. Bradley 1,00,	11,00
Warsaw, ch.	12,00
A sister 5,00; Miss Kellogg 3,00,	8,00
A female friend, by Mrs. D. Bennett, for the Burman Mission, to be expended under the direction of Rev. C. Bennett,	50,00
Livonia, ch.	10,82
Collections at State Convention at Trumansburg	36,60
Miss Rebekah Stark	,50
Farmersville, Karen Soc.	1,25
Wayne Association, J. M. Lain tr., per Rev. C. Morton,	5,43
Steuben Association, S. Crosby tr.,	139,02
Yates Association, D. Hodges tr.,	35,23
Broome and Tioga Association, G. Wheeler	5,50
R. C. Ellis 5,00; Richard Rider 1,00;	6,00
Mrs. Hannah Smith 25c.; Betsey Smith 12c.,	,37
Mr. Ryan	,50
Ontario Association, T. Otley tr., viz.:	
Manchester, ch.	20,00
Phelps, 2d ch.	4,10
do., 3d ch.	7,00
Geneva, ch.	20,50
Bristol	5,00
Bethel, ch.	17,50
Benton, ch.	25,00
Miss Harriet Mack 50c.; Thomas Otley 5,00,	5,50
—	104,60

Phelps, 1st ch., in part of a subscription,	41,62
Geneva, a friend	10,00
A sister 12c.; Mrs. Mary May 25c.,	,37
Fabius, Dea. E. St. Johns	5,00
Stephen Owen	,81
Chemung River Assoc., G. Shriver tr.,	179,95
do. do. do., col.	35,73
—	215,68
Auburn, ch., for support of a Chinese preacher under the care of Rev. Wm. Dean,	130,00
Cayuga Association, S. C. Lester tr., viz.:	
Mrs. Williams	1,12
Skeneateles	4,65
Sterling, ch.	2,09
Sennett, ch.	20,00
—	27,86
Rev. R. Woolsey	5,00
Lewis Porter, in part of his own bequest, per Rev. A. Bennett, agent of the Board,	50,00
—	1617,08
Utica, a Presbyterian, an acquaintance, for Mrs. Wade, to promote the education of Burman females, per Dr. Judson,	10,00
do., State St. ch.	14,79
Albany, Mrs. Ann Kincaid	1,50
Champion, "sister Eddy"	,50
West Pottsdam	3,15
Watertown	18,00
An old disciple	5,00
Troy, 1st ch., col.	64,26
do., do. do., Mrs. Olive Rose	20,00
—	84,26
West Troy, ch., col.	6,33
per Rev. E. Kincaid,	133,58
Benton Centre, Yates Co., Jacob Watson	10,00
do. do., do. do., Foster G. Watson, per Rev. J. W. Wiggin,	2,00
—	12,00
New York city, Wm. H. Munn, towards the support of a Karen preacher, per Rev. E. L. Abbott,	35,00
Munroe Association, per Wm. N. Sage, tr., viz.:	
Rochester, 1st ch.	100,45
do., 2d do.	15,53
Ogden, ch.	46,60
Wheatland, ch.	77,50
East Meadow, ch.	19,44
West Henrietta, ch.	22,00
Sweden and Bergen, church	7,50
do. do., do., Fem. Mite Soc.,	10,00
—	17,50
Rush, ch.	10,25
Chili, ch.	3,25
Parma, 1st ch.	8,88
do., 2d do.	1,00
—	9,88
Pitsford, ch.	7,00
do., John Cleave-land	2,00
do., P. Hill 4,00;	

Charles Dunham	
3,00,	7,00
do., Seth G. Stiles	6,00
	<u>22,00</u>
L.— R.—	5,00
Webster, Nelson Curtis	1,00
Penfield, ch.	4,25
Brockport, ch.	8,00
Col. at Association, at Brockport	93,13
	<u>455,78</u>
(Of the above amount, \$108,13 is toward the debt.)	
Amsterdam, ch., per Rev. Wm. Hutchinson,	10,00
Half Moon, ch., per Rev. D. S. Parmelee,	30,00
Clarence, ch., per Rev. D. S. Dean,	3,00
Port Jervis, ch., per Rev. D. F. Leach,	6,25
A friend	5,00
Milton, Mrs. Martha Taylor, (deceased,) for the China Mis- sion, per Rev. Wm. B. Curtis,	300,00
Ballstown Spa, ch., per Rev. Norman Fox,	50,00
Port Richmond, church, Staten Island, per Rev. S. White, viz.:	
Miranda Follett	100,00
Anna Griffin	5,00
Lucy Bushnell	5,00
James Ward 50c.,	5,50
	<u>110,50</u>
Rensselaerville Association, M. B. McIntosh tr., per Rev. R. Winegar,	157,73
Elliottsville, Lydia Dodge	5,00
Whitestown, Youth's As- sam Orphan School Soc., for the support of Mr. Bronson, per A. Newcomb,	25,00
	<u>187,73</u>
	<u>2975,92</u>

New Jersey.

Hightstown, ch.	52,04
Bordentown, ch.	70,95
per Rev. E. Kincaid,	<u>122,99</u>
New Jersey State Conven- tion, per Peter P. Run- yon, tr., viz.:	
Burlington, monthly con- certs	30,63
do., special col.	36,50
do., Infant school, for Indian Miss.,	5,06
do., Sunday sch'l, for do. do.,	17,53
do., Youth's Be- nev. Soc.	8,13
	<u>97,85</u>
Mount Holly, mon. con.	15,00
do. do., Sunday school	7,50
do. do., Juv. Miss. Soc.	8,29
do. do., J. M. Cox	10,00
	<u>40,79</u>
Lyons Farms	14,50
Scotch Plains	20,00

Perth Amboy	5,71
Allowaystown, mon. con.	5,00
Trenton and Lambertton	30,17
Cohansey	1,87
Camden, mon. con.	16,83
do., Sunday school	4,25
do., Infant do.	9,00
	<u>30,08</u>
Marlton, Sunday school	5,51
Pemberton	19,50
Sandy Ridge	8,16
do. do., Juv. Miss. Soc.	6,13
	<u>14,29</u>
David Hill	2,00
Rahway	30,00
Upper Freehold	6,00
Somerville	8,60
Haddonfield	19,52
1st Middletown	48,33
Pen's Neck	11,35
Hubertsville	3,00
Trenton, 2d ch.	3,50
Plainfield, 2d ch.	69,53
do., do. do., col., E. N. J. M. S.,	7,70
	<u>77,23</u>
Cumberland Co., a friend	5,00
Salem	10,36
Nottingham Square	10,00
Freehold,	18,58
Middletown, 2d ch.	20,00
George's Road	1,25
Col. at N. Jersey State Convention	40,00
	<u>600,00</u>
Bridgetown, ch., per Rev. C. E. Wilson, by Rev. B. R. Loxley,	20,00
	<u>742,99</u>

Pennsylvania.

Wm. Leet, per Rev. A. Bennett, agent of the Board,	50
Philadelphia, 10th church, Mrs. Jane Taylor	10,00
do., Mrs. Martha Robbins	5,00
do., Rev. B. N. Leach	5,00
do., Southwark, 2d ch.	50,00
do., Budd St., ch.	9,36
	<u>79,36</u>
Northumberland Associa- tion	239,24
per Rev. E. Kincaid,	<u>318,60</u>
Philadelphia, 11th St. ch., per Rev. A. D. Gillette,	50,00
Hollidaysburg, church, A. M. Lloyd,	5,00
Lock Haven, ch., Rev. J. G. Miles	5,00
Philadelphia, J. B. Rich- ardet	1,00
do., "Household of believers in Je- sus Christ"	10,00
do., Johnson Tolman	50,00
do., Central ch., per Mr. Willis,	4,54
	<u>65,54</u>
C. Union Association, J. Read tr., viz.:	
Frankfort, ch.	13,50
Holmesburg, ch.	23,85
Vincent, ch.	23,00

Windsor, ch., for bible to heathen children,	2,25
Norristown, ch., B. F. Hancock,	17,00
Blockley, ch., per David Miles,	16,35
Zion and Cunversville, churches, per Rev. S. Miles,	9,12
Newtown, Female Miss. Soc., per D. Phillips,	16,90
Reading, ch., per William Bucknell, Jr.,	10,17
Minersville, ch., per Rev. A. A. Anderson,	8,00
do., do., per Pa. Convention	5,00
Newton Square, ch., per D. Alexander, for African Mission,	8,50
Smithfield, ch.,	3,55
Lock Haven, ch., mon. con.,	1,42
Zoar, ch.,	16,25
Milesburg, ch., mon. con.,	3,81
per Rev. G. I. Miles,	25,03
Amsterdam, Mary E. Bell, per Rev. A. K. Bell,	20,00
Deer Creek, ch., per Rev. E. M. Miles	2,00
Pittsburg Assoc., col.	10,75
Newcastle, ch.,	1,62
Shirleysburg, ch., per Rev. D. Williams,	40,17
Lewistown, ch., per do do.,	6,00
per Rev. B. R. Loxley,	334,75
	703,85

Virginia.

Richmond, 2d ch., Young Men's Miss. Soc.,	30,00
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Ohio.

Norfolk, Juliette Nash	1,00
Portage Association, John E. Jackson tr., viz.:	
Streetsboro', ch., mon. con.,	11,00
do., do., on pledge,	9,10
do., Fem. Soc.	7,50
	27,60
Brimfield, ch., on pledge,	10,00
Ravena, do., on do.,	3,68
Aurora, do., on do.,	10,00
Col. at Association	11,52
Elder Winter, 2,91; br. Gore 1,00	3,91
Franklin, ch., four sisters,	50
"Sister Judd"	25
	67,46
Ohio Bap. For. Miss. Soc., per J. B. Wheaton, tr.,	144,00
Homer, (Licking Co.) ch., mon. con., per Rev. Charles Platts,	1,00
Achor, ch., per Rev. G. I. Miles,	13,90
Marietta, mon. con.	19,49
do., T. W. Fwart, first payment of five years subscription,	50,00
per Ira Corwin,	69,49
	296,85

Michigan.

Michigan State Convention, R. C. Smith tr., collected by Rev. Wm. Dean, viz.:	
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E. Weaver 5,00; a friend to missions 1,00,	6,00
Mrs. Darrow 2,00; Miss E. Darrow 1,00,	3,00
W. A. Burt 2,00; two friends in Pontiac 1,50,	3,50
Mrs. North 5,00; Mr. North 2,00,	7,00
C North 5,00; Mrs. Dunham 1,00,	6,00
Matilda Dean 35c.; D. Fisk 25c.,	60
Medina, Fem. Miss. Soc.	20,75
Munroe, col.	17,25
Hillsdale, do.	7,20
Jonesville, do.	9,80
D. D. Bird, per J. Piper,	1,00
	82,10

do. do. do., R. C. Smith tr., per Rev. M. Allen, viz.:	
Adrian, col. after an address by Rev. Mr. Dean,	65,90
Saline, do. do. do. do.	44,00
do., ch. and soc., per C. Evans,	75
Tecumseh, col. after an address by Rev. Mr. Dean,	17,65
Medina, do. do. do. do.	13,78
Ann Arbor, ladies, per Mrs. Julia A. Allen,	11,02
Mr. Meach, on pledge, 2,00; J. Hutchins, do., 2,00,	4,00
N. Whitney, do., 1,00;	
J. Wilson, do., 1,00,	2,00
J. Babcock, do., 5,00;	
B. Reynolds, do., 1,00,	6,00
Mrs. H. Hervey, do., 1,00; Mrs. N. Raymond do., 1,00,	2,00
Mrs. W. Talford, do., 2,00; Mrs. M. Close 25c.,	2,25
Lanesville, a female friend, per E. Hotchkiss,	2,00
W. C. Daniels 31c.; G. Bennett 2,00,	2,31
M. D. Bennett 94c.; F. H. Gates, on pledge, 1,00,	1,94
per Rev. M. Allen, agent of Michigan Convention, for China Miss.,	175,60
	257,70

Illinois.

Bristol, (Kendall Co.) a friend	6,00
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Kentucky.

Russellville, ch., per Rev. S. Baker,	23,50
	\$6402,81

The following sums have been received towards the debt of the Board, viz.:

Maine.

Etna and Carmel, ch. and soc., per J. C. White,	5,84
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Vermont.

Brandon, John Conant	100,00
do., S. Spooner	5,00
	— 105,00

Massachusetts.

Boston, an anonymous friend	50,00
do., Wm. Reynolds,	50,00
	— 100,00
Springfield, E. C. Wilson, Esq.	100,00
Fall River, per J. Borden,	1000,00
	— 1200,00

Rhode Island.

Stephen G. Benedict, of 1st ch., Pawtucket, for his Life Membership of the Am. Bap. Miss. Union,	100,00
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New York.

Albany, Friend Humphrey, in addition to \$300 paid before,	200,00
do., Mr. and Mrs. Wilder,	1000,05
do., C. Durant	500,00
do., Wm. Adams	50,00
do., Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Newton	35,00
do., Thomas H. Greene	20,00
	— 1805,05

New York city, 1st ch., for the following Life Memberships of the Am. Bap. Miss. Union, per Rev. S. H. Cone,—	
Stephen B. Munn. Spencer H. Cone, Sully Wallace Cone, Thomas T. Devan, Lydia Devan, Thomas Thomas, J. Lewis Shuck, Nathan Brown, Wm. W. Todd, Mrs. Catharine Mitchell,	1000,00

Worcester Association, per J. Hayden, tr.,	147,35
Whitehall, a friend, by C. K. Colver,	5,00
Leroy, ch. and soc., E. C. Bardnell,	10,00
do., E. J. Mayhew 4,00; other friends 12,00,	16,00
	— 26,00

Canandaigua, 1st ch., per Rev. Mr. Haskell,	8,16
Lansing & Groton, ch.	15,00
Cato, ch., per Rev. J. Woodward,	87,00
Coventry, ch., per Rev. A. Parker,	33,68
Oxford and Greene, ch.	21,00
Otsego Association, L. Colburn tr.,	45,84
Lebanon, ch.	14,25
Fulton, ch., Rev. Mr. Ranstead,	25,00
J. K. Hubbard	5,00

Cortlandt Association, after an address by Rev. Wm. Dean,	5,00
D. Brown 1,00; Albion, ch. 95,00,	96,00
Dea. L. Johnson 5,00; Mrs. A. Colver 1,00,	6,00
per Rev. A. Bennett, agent of the Board,	— 361,93
Sand Lake, Albert R. Fox, for his Life Membership of the Am. Bap. Miss. Union,	100,00
Milton, ch. and soc., per Rev. Wm. B. Curtis,	56,00
Northampton, ch., per Samuel Cole,	10,00
Burnt Hill, church, per do. do.,	50,25
do., David Shauber, per do. do.,	5,00
	— 55,25
Clifton Park, ch., per do. do.,	50,00
Galloway, church, per do. do.,	10,00
do., do., per Rev. Wm. B. Curtis,	40,00
	— 50,00
Unda, ch., per Rev. J. Clark,	44,00
Broadalbin, ch., per Rev. E. N. Chandler,	50,00
Gloversville, ch., (Fulton Co.,) per David Corwin,	10,00
Port Richmond, 1st ch., Staten Island, Miranda Follett, per Rev. S. White,	100,00
Hartwick, church, (Otsego Co.,) per Rev. J. N. Adams,	22,50
	— 3893,08

New Jersey.

Cohansey, ch., per Rev. B. R. Loxley,	22,75
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Pennsylvania.

Smithfield, ch., per Rev. A. Bennett, agent of the Board,	9,36
Minersville, ch., per Rev. A. A. Anderson, by Rev. B. R. Loxley,	25,00
	— 34,36

Ohio.

Ohio Bap. For. Miss. Soc., per J. B. Wheaton, tr.,	36,00
Marietta, ch.	23,30
Newport, ch.	17,00
Little Muskingum, ch.	12,00
Good Hope, ch.	4,52
Lowell, ch.	1,25
per Ira Corwin,	58,07
	— 94,07
	— 5155,10

Total receipts in Nov., \$11,857,91

R. E. EDDY, Assistant Treasurer.

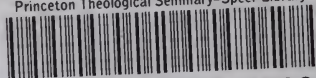
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